THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 113.] APRIL 1, 1804. [3, of VOL. 17.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON the eve of publiſhing, under very powerful auſpices, a Proſpectus and Specimen for editing a Chineſe Dictionary, with a Latin and French Tranſlation, to be delivered in Numbers, I pray you, Sir, to allow me to invite the Literati of Europe to come forward as ſubſcribers, by communicating to them, through the means of your excellent Miſcellany, the contents of the ſingular MS. Dictionary, of which I intend to propoſe an edition, with leave likely to be obtained from the liberal proprietor, Mathew Raper, Eſq. F.R.S. This MS. Dictionary has not its equal in perſpicuity of plan, or in abundance of Chineſe characters.

The Chineſe Dictionaries, with the pronunciation alone, or with the tranſlation and pronunciation, already ſeen by me, are the following:

That printed in China, and deſcribed by F. Mailla,* as follows: "Dictionnaire Chinois, qui, à côté de chaque Caractère, a la Pronunciation Européenne, pour aider les nouvaux Miſſionaires, qui arrivent à la Chine."—I have poſſeſſed this invaluable and elegant folio volume ever ſince 1791. Every character is accompanied with an Arabic figure, proceeding from 1 regularly to 9520; but with the various forms of each character arranged under the ſame figure, the number of them might be between 10 and 11 thouſand in all.

The ſecond, which I have often conſulted in 1792, with the permiſſion of the late proprietor, Thomas Fitzhugh, Eſq. although in point of elegance ſuperior perhaps to any MS. in Europe; yet the number of characters therein exhibited and explained does not exceed 9000.

The third, I ſaw the ſame year, belonged to the Society *De Propaganda*, at Rome, a quarto volume of a moderate ſize, which had the ſingularity of being arranged by the order of keys, or elementary characters, and not alphabetically, as all others ſeen by me; but upon an attentive examination, I found that it was not more copious than that printed in my poſſeſſion.

The fourth is that formerly of Sir William Jones, now in the Royal Society, which for exactneſs and correctneſs has no equal; yet even reckoning all the various forms of each character, the number exhibited does not exceed 10,500, and correſponds in order and ſubject to my printed one above deſcribed, having, beſides, the tranſlation with phraſes added to it, and the definitions in Chineſe and European characters, which indeed renders this volume precious beyond all eſtimation.

In the ſame library another is to be found, ſent to the late Dr. Morton, much ſcantier than that of Sir William Jones, but more neatly written, and in a much better preſervation.

In the Chineſe Collection entruſted to me for ſale,* there is a very intereſting one in Chineſe and Portugueze, having regularly 20 characters on each page, which are exactly 530 in number; ſo that the characters contained amount to 10,600, and no more.—The ſingularity of this volume conſiſts in its being interleaved; and on theſe blanks are very ſingular obſervations, in Latin or French, concerning the analyſis and true ſignification of the moſt important characters. The whole is written on Chineſe paper.

From the above enumeration it appears, that 11,000 is the greateſt number of characters contained in any of the above volumes.

In this claſs we may ſafely comprize all the eight Chineſe Dictionaries in the National Library at Paris, if we attend to the deſcription given of them in the *Magazin Encyclopédique*, tom. ii. 6.me ann. from p. 189 to 195; from which it is plain, that even the famous one marked No. I. formerly belonging to the *Vatican*, notwithſtanding the great number of its pages, cannot poſſibly contain beyond 11,000 characters at moſt. For if it be true, that, as the account ſays, p. 190—"*Il eſt écrit avec le plus grand ordre, et toute la clarté que l'on peut déſirer,*" we are enabled to aſcertain the ſcale of arrangement of the whole volume, from the extent of ſome parts of which the number of characters is well known; and how very wide this ſcale of arrangement is, it evidently appears—1. From the Table of the Keys, No. 3, occupying three pages.—2. From the Tables of the Cycles, No. 7, which fill four pages;—and 3. From the *Pe-kia-ſim*, or compoſition on the *Family Names*, No. 9, which cannot have more than 476 characters, as we ſhall ſee hereafter, and yet it extends to ſeven pages.

The Dictionary I am going to deſcribe, contains, however, no leſs than 14,000 characters, twice over; once in the Index, arranged by keys, and again in the explanatory part diſpoſed alphabetically, according to their ſounds.

Mr. Raper's Dictionary conſiſts of two immenſe royal folio volumes, 19 inches by 11, on Engliſh paper.

* See "Le Chou King" publiſhed by De Guignes, à Paris, 1770, 4to. pag. 393.

* See Monthly Mag. for Feb. 1804, p. 64.

The first volume, consisting of 240 pages, contains:

1. Two very copious and useful Chinese Vocabularies, with Dialogues. The Vocabulary at the beginning of the volume is translated in Latin; and the other, at the end of it, is translated in French. The former contains all words relative to all that concerns religion, science, or the several wants of human life: the whole preceded by some concise, but exceeding useful grammatical rules, and a list of 100 nouns of opposite signification. The latter contains many of the subjects of the former; but what is peculiar to it, is the double pronunciation affixed to each word, according to the Mandarinic Language and the Dialect of Canton. It contains, besides, all the various names of teas; and no less than 250 names of silks, gauzes, and other weavers' articles, which form the commerce of Canton.

2. The same first volume contains above 300 names of drugs, and other articles of natural philosophy and pharmacy, alphabetically arranged according to the Latin translation, to which the French is also added.

3. It contains, besides, the method of counting days, hours, and years, according to the Chinese cycles, &c. and the method of writing Chinese arithmetical figures in three different ways.

4. The above Treatises occupy all the 240 pages, with the exception of sixty-two only, which are filled with Chinese characters, in eight vertical columns for each page; each column containing, when full, as most of them are, thirty five characters: to each of them a figure is annexed, on the left, shewing the number of its component strokes; and on the right, its pronunciation.

The first page of these sixty-two, with nearly two columns more of the next, contains a complete list of all the elementary characters, or keys.

On the remainder of the second page, down to the end of the sixty-first, we find a display of all the characters, arranged each in regular progression of its component strokes, and under its respective key, with pronunciation, &c. as described above. When a key has few characters, a little space is left, and another key follows in the same column. The pages being all in eight columns each, and with thirty-five characters in each full column, it is plain, that, with saying that this Index contains no less than fourteen thousand characters, we make the great allowance of 2800 characters for blanks, while these are quite trifling in the Index.

The sixty-second page exhibits a catalogue, arranged as the others, of characters difficult to be traced to their keys. They are only ninety in all.

The small number of these irregular characters, Mr. Editor, far from being a proof of imperfection, is the result of the admirable plan of this singular Dictionary.

The author, in the arrangement of the characters by their keys, has forsaken the most philosophical distribution of the former (common to all dictionaries seen by me) under only 214 elements, which with their variations of form, scarcely amount to 240, and has adopted a more extensive one, which greatly contributes to the facility of finding any character whatever.

The index to the keys contains precisely 323 elements, as the space which they occupy of a page and nearly two columns sufficiently demonstrates; if we advert to the above description of the immense size and copiousness of each page.

It is observable that the author has had his authority for encreasing the number of the keys; since the great Imperial Dictionary by Kam-hi, a copy of which is in St. John's College at Oxford, exhibits in the first volume, a list of elementary characters being 444 in number, which Kam-hi says to have been adopted by the author of a dictionary entitled *Pien-hai* *.

The author of Mr. Raper's Dictionary, not contented with the amplification of elements in the display of the 14,000 characters, not only has arranged them in regular progression according to the number of their component strokes in 323 series as the keys were, but he has given two, three, or four series in the same key, whenever, besides its usual position at the left of the characters, it was sometimes situated vertically, or at the base, in the middle, or at the right of them. Thus the element *gin*, meaning man, has two series, one exhibiting the characters that have the key *gin* on the left, and the other those that have it vertically: the element *keu*, the mouth, has four series; the first containing those characters where this element is in its usual place at the left; the second, where it is vertically placed; the third, where it is in the middle; and the last, where the same element is at the base; and so on for many more keys.

This admirable arrangement gives the index a peculiar degree of perspicuity, and an incomparable facility in consulting it.

The second volume of Mr. Raper's Dictionary consists of 420 pages, exhibiting again the same 14,000 characters regularly disposed according to their sounds and tones, which are expressed with French Orthography, and alphabetically arranged.

Each page is divided by vertical red lines into four columns, which are all again divided by horizontal lines into ten rectangles each; so that every page exhibits

* We must observe, that, from a list of dictionaries, &c. in that voluminous one called *Chim-çu-tum*, this dictionary *Pien-hai* is a distinct one from the other *Hai-pien* so often mentioned by all the Missionaries. The account of this list of 444 elementary characters in Kam-hi's dictionary is quite wrong in Fourmont's *Medit. Sin.* page 124.

bits forty characters with an explanation in Portuguese and Latin; each having one of the forty rectangles allotted to them.

There is not a single page* blank; only here and there one or two, and very seldom three of the forty rectangles are left vacant, when a new *sound* or *tone* begins; yet, by saying that this second volume contains 14,000 characters, as the Index, the same ample allowance is made for blanks of 2800 characters.

Thus, Mr. Editor, I can assure the public by my own experience, that this invaluable MS. contains every imaginable various forms of the most familiar characters, all written in a large and legible size both in the Index and in the body of the work; and that by this means the European student is never disappointed, as he must often be in all the other dictionaries above described. It contains, besides many characters not introduced nor translated in all the other dictionaries seen by me.

The Chinese have selected a determined number of characters to express the names of their families, which they call *Pe-kia-sim**; and it is highly important to become acquainted with these characters, since the imperial names, and some of the geographical nouns are expressed with them. The second volume of Mr. Raper's dictionary never fails to point out such characters by the Portuguese word *Alcunhia*, meaning *family*. But I have two Chinese editions of a sort of composition, embracing all these *Family Names*, so that I could easily publish them in a separate page. The precise number of such characters are 439; but some of them are three or four times repeated in the composition just mentioned; hence the above number rises to 476 exactly.

Another singularity of the Chinese language is that of joining, in the enumeration of any thing, a particular auxiliary character, besides those of the numerals, specifying what kind of things they reckon. Thus, reckoning beds, or tables, they put, besides the numeral, the particle *cham*, and say, One bed, *ye-cham-choam*. To flowers they put the particle *to*, and say, One flower, *ye-to-hoa*, &c. &c.—F. Varo, in his Grammar, printed at Canton, 1703, gives a list of no less than 50 of these auxiliary characters. In Sir William Jones's Dictionary the list of them amounts to eighty-four. I have already copied it, and it could be published with Mr. Raper's Dictionary.

You see, then, Mr. Editor, what a degree of superiority my materials for publishing a Chinese Dictionary are entitled to. The Dictionary itself will contain at least three thousand characters more than any of the MSS. above described; while all other very important Vocabularies, Dialogues, and Tracts, annexed to it, will render it quite unique and invaluable.

I hope you will deem these observations as deserving a room in your invaluable Miscellany, and by inserting them in it, you will greatly oblige, Sir, your's, &c.

ANTONIO MONTUCCI.

Pancras, March 12, 1804.

* By mistake the author turned once two leaves at a time, and made two blanks; but these are not comprized in the 420 given as the total of this volume.

* *Pe* meaning a *hundred*, many go on with the notion that the family-characters are no more than one hundred; but these characters are so called from the first distribution of the people by their first Emperor, *Fo-hi*, into a hundred tribes, or families, as related in the Annals.—See *Milla Hist. Génér. de la Chine*, vol. i. p. 6. My Chinese friend, *Paul-ko* used to tell me, that the family-names were one thousand. The two Chinese editions I have of these characters, have, however, ascertained the number of them with precision.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM very ready to ask pardon of the *manes* of Mr. Robinson if I have mistaken in my assertion concerning his charge against King James I. It is true, as the writer of the *Cantabrigiana* supposes, that I quoted from memory; but I know not whence I could have got the notion but from actually reading such a passage. Has your correspondent seen the earliest edition of the work in question? I believe there have been several. I am sure I was not incorrect in saying, that the performance is strongly tinctured with party virulence and credulity. Oldmixon (say the Monthly Reviewers) is his pole star. Be it as it may, I am not sorry that I took the opportunity of demonstrating the falsehood of a charge against James, which, having been repeated by different writers, may perhaps still obtain a degree of credit with incautious readers. Nor shall I hesitate still to maintain the character of a *moderate man* by occasionally exposing party bigotry and falsehood on either side.

Your *Coliana*, Sir, seems likely enough to afford matter for such exposure; for it is evident, that the writer of the scraps so entitled, had a plentiful share of credulity and illiberality. A more pregnant example of both cannot easily be met with, than what appears in p. 34, of your present volume, under the article *The Monument*. Mr. Cole says, speaking of the fire of London, "It has always been a part of my political creed, that a set of people diametrically opposite to the papists, were the incendiaries." He adds, that

this is a secret he rarely trusts with any but his real friends; and, indeed, it may be presumed, that he had few correspondents in whose opinion he would not be lessened by such a notion. Addison, in his admirably humorous portrait of the country-squire in the Freeholder, makes this belief one of the strongest instances of vulgar party-credulity. On descending from the Monument, says he, "observing an English inscription upon the basis, he read it over several times, and told me he could scarce believe his eyes, for that he had often heard from an old attorney, who lived near him in the country, that it was the *Presbyterians* who burned down the city." Mr. Cole, had he not been led away by opposite prejudices, would, probably, as a staunch antiquarian, have paid the same credit to *an inscription cut in stone*, that this honest gentleman is represented as doing; but while his partiality to the Papists induced him to exonerate them from the charge, he was resolved to lay it elsewhere, rather than admit the fire to be accidental. It is probable that, at that period, the Presbyterians and Independents possessed more than half of the property of the city of London; and to imagine that they would burn their own houses and goods out of spite to the Church and King, requires a faith large enough to swallow the Monument itself! N. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OF opinions generally received, it is desirable that their truth should be established, or their fallacy detected; but credulity or prejudice too often lead reason astray, and bewilder it in idle speculation. I was much surprized to find your correspondent in the February Magazine, p. 16, deny the irrefragable proofs we have of toads being found in stones and trees; but I should not have troubled you with these strictures, had not a case of this nature come under my observation*. As some men were sawing a large elm tree into planks, they cut through some substance to which they were strangers, and having called their master and myself, who happened to be with him, we found it was a toad, which must have been killed by the saw, as appeared by the brightness of its sparkling eyes, and the general moisture of its body. From the number of annual circles from its hole to the extremity of the wood, it must have been there at least thirty-five years; for, I suppose, the animal must have got into a cavity of this tree for his winter residence, and that, in spring, the wood grew over him, where he remained till discovered by us. If toads, then, can live so long without the necessary aliment of other animals, I see no reason to doubt the authenticity of their being found in freestone, slate, and even blocks of marble.

Ray, the naturalist, mentions reports of such phenomena being prevalent in his time, but to which he gave little credit. I have heard it asserted they will live *in vacuo* below a certain temperature; but with how much truth, I know not.

The same correspondent mentions the *Agnus Scythicus* or Tartarian lamb; but had he known what that supposed zoophyte really is, he would not have been *much* astonished at the credulity of the learned, and the wonders attached to it by the vulgar. It is now well known to be the *polypodium barometz* of Lin. a species of fern, whose inferior roots push up the foliage of the plant in an horizontal direction, oftentimes assuming the figure and structure of a lamb, from whence it takes its name *barometz*, signifying *lamb*. With the assistance of a little art, it has been shown in the museums of the learned as a most wonderful natural production, and Sir Hans Sloane possessed many of them, which he described in Phil. Trans. No. 287. Abr. vol. ii. p. 646. Its noxious qualities destroy the surrounding herbage, whence arose the idea of their eating it, and the sap has very much the appearance of blood. In India the yellow down with which it is covered, is externally used to stanch blood. Dr. Hunter, in his Evelyn's Sylva, has given the figure of one very much resembling a sheep, and in Dr. De la Croix's *Connubia Florum* we have the following simple and elegant lines:

Est ubi præterea tingit sua purpura succos,
Itque cruor nostro similis: Qui Caspia sulcant
Æquora, sive legant spumosa Boristhenis ora,
Sive petant Asiam velis, et Colchica regna,
Hinc atq: inde stupent visu mirabile monstrum.
Surgit humo* Borames. Præcelso in stipite fructus
Stat quadrupes. Olli vellus. Duo cornua fronte
Lanea, nec desunt occuli: rudis accola credit
Esse animal, dormire die, vigilare per umbram,
Et circum exesis pasci radicitus herbis.
Carnibus ambrosiæ sapor est, succiq: rubentes,
Posthabeat quibus alma suum Burgundia nectar;
Atq: loco si ferre pedem natura dedisset,
Balatu si posset opem implorare, voracis
Ora Lupi contra, credas in stirpe sedere
Agnum equitem, gregibusq: agnorum albescere colles.

---

* For further proofs, see Monthly Magazine, Vols. iv. and v.

* *Borames*, Agnus Scythicus.

Now

Now give me leave to mention a prejudicial error *I* have observed in Natural History, by considering the ant *(formica)* as an injurious insect; for I find her to be very useful in the destruction of aphides and caterpillars. These, while they remain, are her only food, and it is but just that she should be rewarded with a little of the fruit she has been the means of protecting. I hope, therefore, Mr. Editor, this will induce the humane to take her under their protection, and not to regard her as contrary to the wise polity of nature.

I am, Sir, Your obliged servant,

Feb. 28, 1804. HONECIB.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE variations which your meteorological Correspondent in Perthshire observed, between his *spirit of wine thermometer*, and a thermometer (probably a *mercurial* one) which he borrowed to compare therewith, as related at page 678 of your last volume, have suggested to me the propriety of stating some similar circumstances, which occurred in some thermometric experiments which I had occasion to make in the year 1801.—Among the numerous enquiries into the cause of the extraordinary fertility communicated to meadows by irrigation, a most intelligent writer has advanced, that heat is the principal agent, and that water, which has lost a part of its heat, by standing exposed to a colder atmosphere, or by passing over the surface of part of a meadow, will speedily acquire the necessary temperature, to be again used on a lower level, if it be conveyed thereto in such a manner as to *run briskly* in a carriage or channel for a certain space. It was in order to ascertain the truth of this theory, that I began, in February, 1801, a series of experiments in the meadows, which were constructed under my directions for his Grace the late Duke of Bedford, near Woburn. The thermometer I used was a mercurial one, attached to a pewter scale, and sliding into a japanned tin case, with a glass side for reading the degrees. I had another thermometer filled with spirits of wine, attached to a slip of box, on which, besides the degrees, were stamped the names of a variety of exotic plants opposite to the proper degree of heat for their growth: this spirit thermometer (the bore of whose tube was about three times as much diameter as that of my mercurial thermometer above mentioned) hung up against the south side, or jaumb of a window looking to the eastward; and by the side of it the mercurial thermometer, when not in use in the meadow, was hung. I always compared the two thermometers at going out, and on my return from the meadow, and was surprised to find, that, though they often stood at the same degree, it was not always the case; which induced me to procure another mercurial thermometer, nearly similar to the one above described, to hang constantly by the side of the spirit one, and from the 13th February, 1801, to the 1st March, 1802, I caused the degrees shewn on each thermometer to be registered, viz. at 9h. A. M. at 12h. and at 3h. 6h. and 9h. P. M. of each day. The frequent comparisons thus made, shewed clearly, that when the temperature had been for some time the same, the two thermometers stood precisely at the same degree, but that the spirit thermometer was much longer in acquiring, or indicating the temperature to which it was exposed, than the mercurial thermometer; and consequently, whenever the mercury was rising the spirits stood lower than the mercury, and the reverse when the air was growing, or had recently grown, colder. I carried on this experiment so long, principally with a view to ascertain the greatest variations which would occur between the two thermometers; and your readers who are curious in these matters, may not be displeased to have the following remarks, which present themselves on examining my journal above mentioned.

1st. At the hour of 9 A. M.—64 times the two thermometers exactly coincided; 63 times the spirits stood the highest (seldom more than 1 or 2 degrees) in all the remaining 81 observations at this hour, when both thermometers were noted, the mercury stood the highest; on the 6th June this difference amounted to 6¼°; on the 14th July to 6°, on 26th June to 5¼°; on 18th June, and 10th July to 5°; on 12th April to 4½°; on 4th August to 4°; on 13th May, 8th June, 4th and 31st July to 3½°; on 2d March, 11th April, 15th June, and 16th July to 3¼°; on 19th March, 20th April, 25th May, and 11th June to 3°, &c.

2nd. At the hour of 12.—65 times the two thermometers coincided; 104 times the spirits stood highest, and in all the remaining 116 observations at noon, when both thermometers were noted, the mercury stood the highest; the variations at this hour never exceeded 4½°, and in only nine instances exceeded 3° either way. It should be observed, that the sun shone upon this window till near 12 o'clock.

3d. At the hour of 3.—40 times the two thermometers coincided; 65 times the mercury stood the highest; and in all the remaining 167 observations, when both

both thermometers were noted, the ſpirits ſtood the higheſt: it was only in 6 inſtances that the variations either way exceeded 3°, in general they were much leſs.

4th. At the hour of 6.—17 times the two thermometers coincided; 22 times the mercury ſtood the higheſt, and in all the remaining 213 obſervations of both thermometers at this hour, the ſpirits ſtood the higheſt; on the 19th Sept. and 5th October, this difference amounted to 4°; on the 3d April to $3\frac{3}{4}$°; on 8th May, and 16th Sept. to $3\frac{1}{2}$°; on 21ſt June, 28th Auguſt, 13th October to 3°; on 23d May, 15th Auguſt, and 5th September to $2\frac{3}{4}$°; on 4th, 27th and 28th April, 11th and 26th May, 17th June, 31ſt July, 9th and 15th September to $2\frac{1}{2}$°, &c.

5th. At the hour of 9 P. M.—11 times the two thermometers coincided; 8 times the mercury ſtood the higheſt (ſeldom more than 1°) and in all the remaining 116 obſervations, in which both thermometers were noted, the ſpirits ſtood the higheſt; this difference amounted on the 20th June to $4\frac{3}{4}$°; on the 26th June to $4\frac{1}{4}$°; on 19th May to 4°; on 15th July to $3\frac{3}{4}$°; on 17th June to $3\frac{1}{2}$°; on 19th June, and 17th July to $3\frac{1}{4}$°; on 20th May, 27th June, and 13th July to 3°, &c.

6th. The 12th December, was the only day in my journal, wherein the mercury always ſtood higher than the ſpirits, which with the 8th September, and 2d, 5th and 21ſt January were the only days, in which the ſpirits were not at ſome hour of obſervation, higher than the mercury; during 19 days, the ſpirits were higher at every hour of obſervation than the mercury; and in 21 other days, they coincided in the firſt part of the day, and the ſpirits were afterwards the higheſt: the two thermometers did not coincide during any one day.

7th. The greateſt height of the mercury, which was noted during the above interval, was $85\frac{1}{2}$°; on the 28th June, 1801, at 9h A. M. and the loweſt was 12°, on the 12th January 1802, at 12 o'clock P. M.

From the above it muſt I think be evident, that ſpirit thermometers are unfit for meteorological obſervations, or any other where the heat is liable to ſudden variations. It would, however, be of uſe to have a ſpirit thermometer attached to the ſame plate with the mercurial thermometer intended for uſe, and having lines drawn acroſs from each degree on one thermometer to the correſponding degree on the other thermometer, for readily noting whenever the mercury was obſerved, whether the ſpirits ſtood higher or lower, and how many degrees; which would indicate any recent and conſiderable variation which had taken place in

The convexity of the top of the mercury in a barometer tube, ſhews when the mercury therein is riſing, and its concavity when it is falling; and it is deſirable that thoſe who regularly note the ſtate of the barometer at certain hours, would by the ſign + and —, or ſome other marks after each obſervation, denote this riſing or falling ſtate of the mercury: and in like manner, by the help of an attached ſpirit thermometer, denoting the riſing or falling ſtate of the mercury in the thermometer, this alſo might be ſet down; and it might have its uſe alſo, to ſtate all the conſiderable differences between the mercury and the ſpirits, as I have done above.

Yours, &c. JOHN FAREY.

12 *Crown ſtreet, Weſtminſter,*
15 *February*, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Letter of Count Truchſeſs, in your laſt, conveyed to my mind ſuch thorough ſatisfaction in regard to the authenticity of Chaucer's portrait, that, did I not think an additional remark or two might ſtrengthen his teſtimony to thoſe who may ſtill be ſcrupulous, I would certainly withhold my obſervations.

The great difficulty ſeems to be, whether this portrait, *painted in oil*, could have been produced during the Life of Chaucer, ſince, according to the moſt generally received opinions, the art was not diſcovered till nine years ſubſequent to the poet's death, by John ab Eyck, in a ſearch for varniſh.

But Mr. Raſpe, in his Critical Eſſay on Oil-painting, publiſhed in 1781, has proved its exiſtence long before the pretended diſcovery of Van Eyck; and even cited a German writer upon painting, of the ninth or tenth century, (whoſe manuſcript yet exiſts in this country,) who mentions the uſe of coals for the purpoſe of *heating the oil-preparations*.

Governor Pownal, in the ninth volume of the *Archæologia*, has produced, from the ſacriſty of Ely, ſome accounts that are as explicit as poſſible, that oil was uſed in the mixture of colours both in the reign of Edward II. and Edward III. The firſt ſays—"*In tres lagenis et dimid. olei pro ymagnibus ſuper columnas depingend.*"—The next, "*In 31 lagenis et dimid. olei empt. . . . pro color. temperand:*" and the third, "*In oleo empt. pro picture faciend. in capella.*" Could oil-painting, ſays Lord Orford, be more exactly deſcribed at this day?—1. Oil for painting images on columns.—2. Oil for mixing colours, (which is diſtinguiſhing it from varniſh.)—3. Oil for making pictures in the chapel. The firſt of theſe entries is dated in

Lord Orford, however, in the improved edition of his Works, has cited a precept of an earlier date, which, though not so immediately in point as the instances already quoted, implies the use of oil-colours in a manner too strong to be mistaken. It is dated in 1239, in the twenty-third year of Henry III. and runs in these words:—"Rex thesaurario et camerariis suis salutem. Liberate de thesauro nostro Odoni aurifabro et Edwardo filio suo centum et septemdecim solidos et decem denarios pro *oleo*, vernici, et coloribus emptis, et picturis factis in camerâ reginæ nostræ apud Westm. ab octavis sanctæ trinitatis anno regni nostri xxiii. usque ad festum sancti Barnabæ apostoli eodem anno, scilicet per xv. dies."

It has been suggested to me, Sir, that the figure of the knave upon our common playing-cards wears a similar habit with the portrait in question. On this, however, I shall not lay considerable stress, as I think authorities of a more decisive kind may be brought to bear. Of cards, however, it may be proper to say thus much, that Mr. Anstis has produced a passage from the wardrobe-rolls of Edward I. which certainly implies their use as early as 1277. It mentions a game entitled *The Four Kings*. That the early specimens of playing-cards which have come down, differ very little in their form from those now used, need hardly be added; although the figures and devices that constituted the different suits, seem anciently to have depended very much upon the taste and invention of the card-makers.

But it is not on cards alone that the dress of the period I am now speaking of is preserved. Mr. Strutt, in his View of the Dress and Habits of the English (pl. cxxiv.) has copied an illumination from a very fine Manuscript of the *Roman de la Rose*, in the British Museum, (Harl. MS. 4425,) unquestionably painted at no great distance from the time of Chaucer, which has precisely the dress alluded to.

Having thus established the use of painting in oil, even in this country, long previous to the time of Chaucer, and pointed out a dress precisely similar in a Manuscript of contemporary age, what difficulty can possibly remain to hinder our decision on the Portrait of Chaucer being more than probably authentic. FABIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*, the first article is a notice of the "Account of the Life of Dr. Reid," some time since published "by Mr. Dugald Stewart."

In this article, (at p. 274) the writer strangely asserts, "that it is almost exclusively to *experiment*," as distinguished from *observation*, "that Lord Bacon has directed the attention of his followers." But, in the 10th aphorism of the *Novum Organum*, Lord Bacon expressly ranks a *Natural* History, the result of simple *observation*, with and before an experimental history of things, as indispensably requisite to lay the foundation of that grand instauration of the sciences which he had proposed. In the example of his method of analysis and induction, which he exhibits, in an Enquiry into the Nature or essential Form of Heat, and which is comprehended under the eleventh aphorism, are five tables of instances or facts. Of these tables, the first contains twenty-seven instances; the second, thirty-two; the third, forty-one; the fourth, fourteen; the fifth, more than twenty. Had Lord Bacon been desirous to exclude simple *observation*, in all possible cases, from the service of philosophy, he would undoubtedly have been careful to appeal to nothing but *experiment*, in this primary example of his mode of investigation. Yet, in all these 134, or even more, specifications of facts, some of them, in the progress of the induction, repeating former facts, there is not one that appeals to *experiment* exclusively, or makes light of *observation*; there is scarcely one in which the fact is not quoted by Lord Bacon from *observation* chiefly; there are but an inconsiderable number, in regard to which, so far as they can be applied to illustrate the nature of heat, experiments can inform us better, than plain and accurate *observation*. Throughout the whole subsequent tenor of the *Novum Organum*, especially in his ample detail of those which he distinguishes as "Prerogative Instances," his Lordship constantly appeals to observations as much as to *experiments*, and takes the testimony of faithful and discerning observation, as of unexceptionable authority in philosophy. Throughout all his other writings on matters of science, as in the histories of dense and rare, of sound and hearing, &c. &c. he continually uses facts of observation, just as freely as facts of experiment. And it is well known, that the logic of his *Novum Organum* having been the invention of his early studies, he employed it himself in all his subsequent investigations, and intended the works he left behind him to be inspected, as examples of the use of it. Neither he, nor any of his worthy followers, ever pretended to teach; that we ought to withdraw our senses from all knowledge of the undisturbed appearances of Nature, if we would commence philosophers;

sophers; and to attend to nothing but the furnaces and crucibles in our laboratories. A pleasant piece of absurdity truly! to go to persuade us, that Lord Bacon enjoined his disciples to make no use of their eyes, unless with a candle in their hands, or with spectacles on their noses!

If I righly understand the Reviewer's meaning in page 273; he wishes to inform us, that the method of analysis and induction had not been applied to any subjects of investigation but such as are physical and material, before the latest speculations of Condorcet and Mr. Stewart, or not, at least, before the time of Mr. Hume. But, if he had looked into Lord Bacon's Treatise concerning the Advancement of Science, or had carefully perused the *Novum Organum* from beginning to end, or had considered the Treatise on the Wisdom of the Ancients, or had examined the other works of the author relating to subjects purely moral, literary, and intellectual, and had reflected, in particular, on the nature of that *first philosophy*, the attainment to which was the great end of all the methods and enquiries which Bacon proposed; he could not have avoided perceiving, that, to Metaphysics, whether regarded as the most general and fundamental truths in the natural history of mind, or as that "axiomatical Science" which Bacon termed the First Philosophy, his Lordship himself had actually applied with success his method of analysis and induction; and that, in fact, his whole instauration of the sciences was to be completed in the perfection of metaphysical truth. But the errour extends farther. Any person who is even but tolerably acquainted with the treatises of Cicero on Topics, and on Rhetorical Invention, with the Institutes of Quintilian, or even with the Rhetoric of Aristotle, cannot but know, that in *substance* and *in fact*, if not in the minutiæ of exterior appearance, the art prescribed by the ancient rhetoricians, and commonly practised by the Greek and Roman orators for the invention of arguments in pleading any cause, and then for bringing those arguments all to bear on the proper point of conviction or defence, was the very same with the method of analysis and induction exemplified by Bacon in the five tables mentioned above. Any person that reads "Xenophon's Memoirs of Socrates," a book that is put, in the common course of education, into every schoolboy's hands, must know, that almost every one of Socrates's discourses is a beautiful example of the application of analysis and induction to subjects of investigation purely moral and intellectual. In truth, no one general principle in metaphysics or the science of mind has ever yet been ascertained otherwise than by analysis and induction; these have considerably enlarged and improved that science since Lord Bacon's time; and hence is there just reason to expect, that they may advance it still farther.

It is affirmed, in this same article, (page 274 of the Review), that "all that observation could do, to determine the movements of the Heavenly Bodies, had been accomplished by the stargazers who preceded Sir Isaac Newton!!!" By this it should seem to be the belief of the Reviewer, that Dr. Halley, Dr. Bradley, Maupertuis, Dr. Herschel, and so many other astronomers at home and abroad, observed no phenomena of the Heavens after Sir Isaac Newton had published his System which were of use to confirm it; that Sir Isaac Newton himself did not confess his system to rest in some parts on mere analogies, and say that it would be true in the whole, only if certain astronomical events which he ventured to predict, should come to pass; that all the astronomers who have surveyed the heavens since Sir Isaac Newton wrote, have made not an observation of use to determine any movement of the heavenly bodies."—I thought that every shepherd's boy had known better.

In the same page it is gravely asserted, that "the law of gravitation, which Sir Isaac Newton afterwards applied to the planetary system, was first calculated and ascertained by experiments performed upon substances which were entirely at his disposal." This, if it mean any thing to the writer's purpose, must mean, that gravitation was ascertained to be a *general law of the Universe*, before the investigation had been applied to any but bodies on the surface of the earth. In other words, the proposition is, that the planets were known to Sir Isaac Newton to gravitate towards the common centre of the system in all their movements, before he had himself made the slightest observation of their motions, or had received any testimony of the observations of others concerning them!

In page 324, of the same Number, the Reviewer says, that Karamsin "does publish in German." In page 328, he says, "This book (Karamsin's Travels,) was originally written in German." And throughout the review of these travels much abuse is lavished on Mr. Karamsin because he did publish such things in the German language. Now, the fact is, that Mr. Karamsin wrote the Narrative of his Travels in the Russian language. It was translated into German by Mr. John Richter; and his Translation, published by Hartknoch at Leipsic, in 1800, is now before me! Your's, &c. RHENO.

March 7, 1804.

An ACCOUNT *of* AMIENS, *translated from the recent* TRAVELS *of* CAMUS, MEMBER *of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

THE accefs to Amiens is by good roads, between beautiful walks. This city feems proud of the Congrefs, which gave peace to Europe. In paffing through the ftreets, the ear is inceffantly accofted with the noife of the fhuttle.

Thus every houfe is a manufactory, where they make caffimeres, velvet, and all forts of woven goods, whether in cotton or wool. Some citizens, who have large capitals, and are able to make advances, have collected together a number of artifts into their extenfive buildings. M. De la Haye fabricates both velvets and velveteens, which are frequently fold as velvets, though effentially different; as a much fmaller quantity of the raw-material is confumed in the former, and a different method is ufed in cutting the fhag. The fhag of the velvet is cut in the loom crofs-ways; whereas the velveteens come out clofe fhorn. It is by a fubfequent procefs the fhag is cut, not breadth-ways, but length-ways. The operation is fimple, but requires a hand practifed in it. It is commonly executed by a woman. The velveteen is ftretched upon a table about four feet in length, covered with a hard cufhion. The workwoman takes into her hand a blade, like that of a very thin fword, about eighteen inches long, having at one end a handle, and at the other a ftrait groove, into which is inferted a fharp point, which projects with a very acute edge. This point is flid between the threads, that are to be cut, to form the fhag, and is rapidly pufhed the length of the chain. If they cut along all the threads, the ftuff refembles complete velvet. If, after having cut length-ways a number of threads, they pafs over many others of the warp without cutting, the refult is a ftriped ftuff, with ftripes equal or unequal, wide or narrow, according to the fpaces there are between the parts cut on the fhag, and the parts that remain even. This work is fo eafily and readily performed, that they pay no more than fix livres for cutting a whole piece. They ftamp many pieces of velveteen for waiftcoats, and, when the pattern is well chofen, it has a pleafing appearance; but, in general, the colours with which they ftamp are not faft, becaufe the expence neceffary to fix them would exceed the price at which they are accuftomed to fell thefe ftuffs. It is eafy to diftinguifh the velveteens from velvets. The ground of the parts, that are not cut in fhag, and the felvages refemble fatin; whereas in the velvets the texture of the felvages is plain, like that of the cloth. On opening the pieces that are cut fhag-fafhion, and on folding the ftuff, it is perceived, that in velvets the nap divides itfelf breadth-ways, whereas in velveteens it feparates lengthways.

M. Genfe-Duming and company have a great manufactory of cloth and caffimeres. The latter have merited the commendation of a jury named in the tenth year to examine the products of public induftry. The jury declared, that the texture of the cloth was perfectly regular, and that its finenefs furpaffed that of foreign caffimeres of the firft quality, in the proportion of 100 to 68. I fhall not dwell on this fubject, but only obferve, that there is a caffimere which has in the chain 3600 threads, which fuppofes extreme finenefs in a ftuff of fo moderate a breadth: and I will add, that M. Genfe propofes to give a perfection to his caffimeres by burning them as we burn dimities; that is, by paffing them over a red-hot cylinder to burn off all the fhag and all the plufh that do not form the furface of the cloth.

A workman in M. Genfe's manufactory has invented a machine to fhear cloth and other woollen ftuffs without employing hands to give force to the fhears, which can be worked by a ftream of water, or any other power. The inventor has received from the Society for encouraging Difcoveries a reward of 600 livres. I have feen the machine in action. The fame workman is actually employed in the conftruction of a machine to card and fpin the wool, like thofe which are ufed for carding and fpinning of cotton. In the verbal procefs of the jury for examining the products of the public induftry in the tenth year, there was mention of threads of wool carded and fpun at Marly by mechanical means. A late journalift, therefore, has done wrong in declaring, that there has not yet been feen on the Continent a mill for carding and fpinning of wool. The machine of M. Snieber, of which the journalift fpeaks, might, perhaps, be the firft of the kind, that has appeared in Germany; but it is not the firft which has been known on the Continent. The manufactory of M. Genfe is carried on with the greateft fpirit and activity.

The central fchool is held in an old religious houfe; it is fpacious, and has a good room for the library; but the arrangement of books is in no great forwardnefs,

wardness. Among the editions of the 15th century deposited in it, I have seen a fine copy of the Rationale of Durand, in vellum, dated 1459. Among the manuscripts are most of those which belonged to the Abbey of Corbie. During the administration of the district, some learned members of it perceived, undoubtedly with great surprise, that the manuscripts were enclosed in wooden covers, in which they discovered many worn holes; and, like good philosophers, they decided that it was necessary to extirpate the evil from the root, by removing all the wooden coverings. It was done with quick dispatch; at this day all the volumes of manuscripts are no more than bundles wrapped up in a sheet of paper, tied with a pack thread. Every time that a manuscript is examined, the packet must be untied. Without doubt great care is taken, that not a leaf should drop out of the bundle.

The principal infirmaries are a general one and an hospital for the sick. The latter is too near the Somme, and is unwholesome. The windows are not low enough. The ward for the wounded is encumbered with beds, and filled with a thick air from the turf, which they burn in it. It should be the scheme of the prefect and mayor to remove the hospital for the sick into part of the buildings of the general one, and to divide it into two apartments. The most healthy should be destined for the retreat of the indigent, who always live in the house. That part of the buildings, which is situated by the side of the river, would serve to establish a house of industry; the current of water would be useful to the workmen, and a house for labour would be very useful to the town, because there are many beggars in it.

The general hospital receives old men, old women, young boys, young girls, and new-born deserted children. The daily commons of these poor people is estimated at eight sous each, all expences included. Every one has every day a quarter of a pound of meat, weighed out raw, some roots, with a pound and a quarter of brown bread. The building is handsome, the wards are large and well ventilated. The dormitory for the old men is the neatest I have ever seen. Every one in the infirmary sleeps alone. There are besides work-shops and refectories, so that, except the chambers where the very old men and women, and the disabled, remain all the day, the other dormitories are empty and open in the day. The prefect remarked, that the young boys had not been well regulated. Order is certainly now re-established. He is Citizen Quinette, who, after having been a member of the departments, and of the national assemblies, finished his education at Ehrenbreitstein and at Spielberg, a fortress of Brunn in Moravia. Nothing can be more proper to form a man for the cares and management, which the sick, the indigent, and prisoners require, than two or three years probation in the Austrian prisons. The pains and trouble taken by Citizen Quinette, and the singular and unalterable tranquillity, which he remarkably maintains under all, afford excellent lessons of compassion to the sufferings of others, and applying all the resources, that are capable of alleviating their weight.

In the hospital of Amiens are received, as I have said, new-born deserted children. They send them into the country to be nursed, till they are able to walk; at first they give them a little wine to drink, then cow's milk. If they are not healthy, they continue to feed them in the same manner, and they have the happiness of saving some. In general, I have been exceedingly pleased with the great care which I have observed taken of new-born children, whom their parents have abandoned, in all the departments which I have visited. I have witnessed the attention bestowed on children of the first year, at Paris, by Dr. Andry, and Citizens Baudelocque and Auvity; and I cannot too much wonder at the impudence of an anonymous author of a pamphlet, lately published, who, in a strain of the greatest sensibility, exclaims, when speaking of the hospitals designed for the reception of deserted children, "Happy, most happy the people to whom such establishments are unknown! O sacred cause of nature! where are thy disciples? And ye, who dare accept the most honourable employment, the direction of hospitals, do ye think that it is designed to serve, provoke, and hasten depopulation?" The author does not conceal what has called forth from him these warm exclamations. "The public prints," says he, "have declared, that it has been proved, that ninety-seven hundred children, deserted at their birth, have perished in the hospitals destined for them." If we could interrogate an anonymous writer, we should ask, where has he seen these reports? By whom; and how were they attested? And whether he had examined the state and condi-

tion

tion of the children when they were taken up? Whether their parents had not sent them to the hospitals to spare themselves the anguish of seeing them die before their eyes, or to save the expences of a funeral? Another ground of his dislike is, that an offer was made to the French government of assistance, in order to rescue a great number of the deserted children from death, and it was refused. Nothing was nevertheless more easy. It went to establish a governor of the children not a year old; only it was necessary, that this governor should be a physician; without doubt to administer, according to the formulas of the author, *hartshorn philosophically prepared*, &c.

We ought not, in my opinion, to seek to make ourselves useful by such clamours. As to myself, I embrace the opportunity of the last observations, which I have offered on these hospitals, to repeat, in explicit terms, a declaration, the different parts of which I have often expressed. When I have remarked some faults in the administration of the establishments of humanity, I have never pretended that these faults attached to all hospitals; and, when I have specified some practices which I did not approve as common, it was very far from my design to be understood as saying, that there was no exception. In the second place, a great part of the errors of the managements, which I observed, did not arise from faults to be imputed to the directors, but were the effects of causes, of which they were not masters. I admired in all the presidents an emulation and zeal to form and improve humane establishments. Many of them are assisted by men full of zeal and information. Others have not been so happy as to meet with such good coadjutors. But in general, there is no failure of a desire to do good. In many places, there is need of an increase of knowledge, and we must patiently wait for the effects of experience and of good examples.

I return, for a moment, to the city of Amiens. In running over it to visit the establishments, of which I have given an account, we pass by three fine walks formed on the ramparts by the demolition of old walls and useless bastions. The course or walk of Hautoy is of a moderate length, but it is well planted, well aired, and borders on the Somme. The wharf on this river is very small: they wish to enlarge it. Near the wharf is a hydraulic machine, which raises the water and distributes it over all quarters of the town, where it is extremely serviceable to many manufactories. The machine is very simple. A great wheel, the axle of which is furnished with four excentric circles of cast iron, moves the flyers, that draw up and let down the pistons. There is scarcely any expence in keeping it in repair: but the moving power is very considerable; for the wheel is of a large diameter, and is set in motion by a strong current of water.

There are some fine edifices in this town: first the cathedral, justly celebrated. It has not suffered during the revolution, and is yet very finely ornamented: then the corn-market, well built: the governor's house, built on a good plan, four years since, to be the house of jurisdiction, by M. d'Agay. The population is about forty thousand souls, and it is an active town. A great inconvenience is, that they are obliged to burn turf for want of wood, which is scarce and dear. This is disagreeable fuel. It produces a thick smoke, which spreads through the houses, and penetrates into the plaister and even the bricks. It is not sufficient to wash, to scrape, and to white wash again, as in countries where they burn coal: it is necessary to point the walls again, and to lay on them a new plaster.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG to inform a Constant Reader, that in the hints relative to a supposed portrait of Pope, painted by Arlaud, the objectionable passage should have been:—"Had the felicity of *copying* the portrait of another great genius, Shakespeare, which I suppose must be a true likeness, though it is overlooked."

My reason for saying *overlooked* is, the portraits for the last editions of Shakespeare's Works have been taken from engravings by Marshall and Droeshout, both very coarse artists. But the picture from which B. Arlaud copied the portrait prefixed to Pope's edition, was an *original* picture, and probably in the possession of Pope;—perhaps some of your Correspondents may be able to inform me into whose hands it came after his death, and whether it still exists. F. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be much obliged to any of your learned correspondents, who will be so good as to inform me, through the channel of your interesting Miscellany, whether any, and what use was made of the word Ἀνάςασις by any Greek authors before the Christian era. I am Sir,

Your constant reader,

Jan. 14, 1804. S.

 For

For the Monthly Magazine.

Continuation of the Manuscripts relating to English History in the National Library of France, formerly Bibliotheque du Roi.

An ACCOUNT *of the* CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS *against, and* CONDEMNATION *of*, JOAN *of* ARC, *commonly called La* PUCELLE *d'*ORLEANS.

(Continued from p. 23, vol. XVI.)

THE singularity and importance of the Memoirs of Joan of Arc, in the elucidation of a very important period of English history, has been already adverted to in the Monthly Magazine for August 1803, page 23. We now resume the account of the various manuscripts relating to this subject, which have been digested and arranged by the industry and talents of the French editor; but as the whole occupies upwards of six hundred quarto pages, our limits will permit us to present a statement of that part only of this memorable transaction in which the English were immediately concerned.

This Memoir the editor, M. De L'Averdy, has divided into four parts. The first contains an account of all the proceedings which preceded the *procès*. The second, the proceedings up to the time when the articles were presented, including the professional opinions which had been given upon them. The third, an account of what passed from the presentment of the accusation until the species of retractation extorted from Joan apparently put an end to the proceedings; and the fourth, of what passed from that period until the death of this heroine.

The first act of the process is dated January 9, 1430, old style, but many of the proceedings bear an earlier date.—The University of Paris played the principal part in this affair, to which they in a great measure gave rise by their clamours and interference. The inducements for this conduct is not beyond the reach of conjecture; but, considering the great number of persons who necessarily took a part in their deliberations, one can only regard what they did and what they said as produced by the opinion which then prevailed among the English, to whom the University was at this period entirely devoted.

Scarcely had Joan fallen into the hands of John of Luxemburg, when he found himself obliged to surrender the disposal of her fate to the Duke of Burgundy, who was then exerting himself against Charles VII. to revenge the assassination of his father. On being apprized of this circumstance, the University immediately wrote to the Duke, calling upon him to proceed without delay against the prisoner; but receiving no answer, they lost no time in writing a second letter, in which they attribute the silence of the Duke, and his tardiness to institute proceedings against Joan, to the intrigues and cunning of his secret enemies, who were exerting themselves to obtain the deliverance of Joan in a manner which God would not permit; "for in truth (add they) in the opinion of all good Catholics, so great an injury to our holy faith, such enormous peril, inconvenience, and danger, to the public weal of this kingdom, will never have happened in the memory of man, as in case Joan is extricated without a trial by such cursed means."—They therefore intreat the Duke, "by the faith of our Saviour, for the preservation of our holy church, and the maintenance of the divine honour, and also to the great advantage of this most Christian kingdom," that he will surrender Joan into the hands of the Inquisitor of the Faith and the Bishop of Beauvais, in whose jurisdiction she had been apprehended, in order that such proceedings might be instituted against her as might seem proper.

To enforce this application to the Duke, the University wrote a letter also to John of Luxemburg, in which they congratulate him that, in conformity to his oath of knighthood, "to maintain and defend the honour of God, the Catholic Faith, and the Holy Church, he had apprehended a woman calling herself the *Pucelle*, by whose means the honour of God had been greatly offended, the Catholic Faith scandalized, and the Church beyond measure dishonoured; for through her idolatry, pernicious doctrines and incalculable inconveniences had fallen upon the kingdom." And they call upon him to procure her being surrendered to the Inquisitor of Faith and the Bishop of Beauvais, who were the judges in matters of faith, and to whom every Christian, of whatever condition, was bound to pay implicit obedience under the severest penalties.

Not satisfied with these applications, the University wrote a letter also to the Bishop of Beauvais, in which they complain of his tardiness in not having already got Joan into his hands, alleging that, if he had used due diligence, the process would have been already commenced; and they invite him to come to Paris for that purpose,

purpose, where there were so many learned men qualified to investigate and decide the matter. A letter was also written to the King of England, to the same purport with those addressed to the Duke of Burgundy and John de Luxemburg.

"It is impossible (observes M. De L'Averdy,) to read these letters without horror, whether produced by intrigue, or the superstitious ignorance of the times, or the influence of both united; particularly when we see that University, which had at other times displayed so much zeal and firmness in the defence of our liberties and the Pragmatic Sanction, now call for and recognize the jurisdiction of the Inquisition to be added to that of the Bishops in mere matter of faith, and to make itself the most active persecutor of a woman who had saved the legitimate Monarch of France; but at the same time it would be difficult not to admit the force of that blind prejudice, which could make the conduct of Joan of Arc be looked upon as a denial of faith, as the consequence of infernal inspiration, and as the effect of idolatry and witchcraft, in the mind of those who, rejecting Charles VII. could recognize Henry VI. of England as the Monarch of France."

The Inquisition did not fail to profit by a conduct so favourable to its wish for establishing its jurisdiction in France. On the 26th of May, 1430, Brother Martin, the Vicar General of the Inquisitor of Faith in France, wrote a letter to the Duke of Burgundy, in which he does not merely content himself with intreating that Joan should be delivered to him, without taking any notice of the Bishop of Beauvais; but he has the boldness to demand, by virtue of his office, and the authority committed to him by the see of Rome, that the Duke should, under the heaviest penalties, immediately produce the prisoner before him. This conduct of the Inquisitor sufficiently proves how entirely the University of Paris had abandoned their old principles, in recognizing a joint-authority in the Inquisition with the bishop of the district where the prisoner had been taken. The Inquisitor now took upon himself to be the arbiter between the King of England, the Duke of Burgundy, and John of Luxemburg. Understanding that the English King had consented to pay the ransom for Joan, he sent in that King's name, on the 14th of July, 1430, a requisition to the Duke of Burgundy and John of Luxemburg, which was delivered to them by the apostolical notaries in the Duke's castle, in the presence of the nobles and knights of his Court, by which he demanded, in his own and the Bishop of Beauvais's name, that the prisoner called *Joan la Pucelle* should be forthwith sent to the King of England, to be delivered over to the Church, for the purpose of being proceeded against for her numerous crimes, which he describes to be sorcery, idolatry, invocation of infernal spirits, and many others. The Bishop of Beauvais being thus compelled to act with the Inquisitor, France must consequently have groaned under the monstrous laws of that establishment, if the country had remained in possession of the English. This incident, so extraordinary in itself, has more the appearance of magic and sorcery than any other part of the affair.

But the Inquisitor, not content with what he had done, determines to meddle still more with what did not concern him; for he goes on in his requisition to add, that, "forasmuch as Joan could not be considered according to the rules of war, yet nevertheless, for the remuneration of those who had taken and detained her, the King would ransom her at the price of six thousand francs; and as to the *Bastard de Vendôme*, who had first taken her, would pay and allow him an annuity of two or three hundred livres."

After having thus spoken in the characters of a plenipotentiary and a churchman, he finishes as a negociator, by proposing that Joan should be delivered up on security for the amount of the ransom being given. The negociation was much protracted, either from the hopes of those who were interested to draw a greater sum from Charles VII. who could not, however, have been admitted to ransom her at any price according to the rules of war, or from some reluctance in the captors to deliver up Joan, whom they did not think guilty, to the fury of the Inquisition; or it might proceed from the inability of the King of England to pay so considerable a sum at the moment, or from some tardiness in the Privy Council of England to assent to the mode of procedure, as appears from the letters-patent passed on the occasion. It was not in fact until the 30th of January, 1430, that the patent was passed, and the crimes of which Joan was accused are thus stated in them:—

"That a woman calling herself the *Pucelle*, laying aside the habit and dress of the female sex, a thing abominable in the eyes of God, and contrary to all law human and divine, cloathed, dressed, and armed in the habit and manner of a man, had committed the cruel act of homicide; and,

and, as it had been ſaid, in order to ſeduce and miſlead a ſimple people, had given out that ſhe was ſent by God, and had knowledge of his divine intentions, together with many other dogmas, moſt dangerous, prejudicial, and ſcandalous, to the Holy Catholic Faith; in the practice of which deceptions, and in acts of hoſtility againſt us and our people, ſhe has been taken in arms near Compiegne by ſome of our loyal ſubjects, and ſince brought priſoner before us."

The Engliſh Council, after this introduction, think it neceſſary to ſtate, that it was not of his own inclination that the King of England delivered up his priſoner for trial, but in conſequence of the demands to that effect which had been made in France. They therefore proceed to ſtate in the letters-patent, "And whereas the ſaid Joan hath been long ſuſpected and charged by many perſons of the aforeſaid ſuperſtitious and falſe dogmas, and of other crimes againſt the Divine Majeſty; and whereas we have been required by the Reverend Father in God, our dear and truſty counſellor, the Biſhop of Beauvais, judge eccleſiaſtical and ordinary of the aforeſaid Joan, that inaſmuch as ſhe had been taken and apprehended within the boundaries and limits of his dioceſe; and whereas we have alſo been exhorted by our dear and moſt holy daughter the Univerſity of Paris, that we ſhould ſurrender and deliver up the ſaid Joan to the ſaid Reverend Father in God, for the purpoſe of being interrogated and examined touching the aforeſaid charges."

It is proper to remark here, that the King of England carefully abſtains from noticing the demands of the Inquiſition, or that the Univerſity and the Biſhop of Beauvais had written in favour of this monkiſh tribunal; for at this period the Council durſt not have inſerted the name in any act of legiſlative power; but in a ſubſequent part of the patent a clauſe is inſerted, by which a power is left to the prelate appointed judge to conſult with the Inquiſition, and "to proceed againſt her according to the ordinances and regulations of the divine and canonical law, ſummoning thoſe who ought to be ſummoned;" which, from its generality, may ſignify the Inquiſition, as well as the doctors in divinity and civil or canon-law.

The patent accordingly proceeds to order that Joan ſhould be placed in the cuſtody of the Biſhop of Beauvais, that he might inſtitute proceedings againſt her, according to God and juſtice, and all are ordered to give him aid, defence, protection, and aſſiſtance, but with this expreſs reſerve, that Joan ſhould be re-delivered to the King of England in caſe ſhe was not convicted of the crimes with which ſhe was accuſed. This ſtipulation was probably the cauſe why Joan was not confined in the eccleſiaſtical priſon, but remained under a guard of ſoldiers in the Caſtle of Rouen; the King of England thus only lending her, as it were, to the eccleſiaſtical tribunal, to examine whether ſhe ought to ſuffer the puniſhment of death.

The letters-patent which have been quoted are imperative; they are not directed to any tribunal for the purpoſe of inrollment; nor were they in fact regiſtered by any court of juſtice, not even by thoſe who ſate in judgment upon Joan; for *they* maintained that they were her natural judges, and wanted no additional authority from the ſovereign. The patent, therefore, is ſimply a memorial annexed to the firſt act of the proceſs, with the letters of the Univerſity, and the requiſitions of the Biſhop of Beauvais, and the Vicarial Inquiſitor in France. To theſe ſucceed the letters by which the Chapter of Rouen (the ſee being then vacant,) grant to the Biſhop of Beauvais territory and juriſdiction to inſtitute the proceſs within the limits of the Archbiſhoprick of Rouen.

The firſt act of the proceſs is ſtrictly nothing more than a conſultation upon the buſineſs. It is dated on the 9th of January, 1430, and ſubſcribed by the Biſhop of Beauvais and John Le Maître, the latter of whom ſtyles himſelf Grand Inquiſitor of France, deputed by authority of the Pope.

It is by no means improbable, that inquiſitors had exiſted in France ſince the time of the Albigeois, but they ventured to interfere only in times of commotion; and it would not be ſurprizing that they ſhould exiſt to this very day without daring to diſplay the title of their office.—This obſervation need not be carried further, but it is not wholly without foundation.

In the *procès-verbal* Joan is charged with having been taken in arms by ſoldiers within the limits of the Biſhop of Beauvais. She is reproached with having laid aſide the habits of her ſex, *mirâ et monſtruoſâ difformitate*, in order to aſſume male attire, and that ſhe had acted and ſpoken contrary to the faith. It is then declared that the Judges, viz. the Biſhop of Beauvais and the Vicarial Inquiſitor, had reſolved to proceed without delay, with the aſſiſtance of the learned and able men with whom, thanks to God, the city of Rouen abounded. It then adds that

the

the said office of the Inquisition, as well by law as special custom and privilege, to the same extent as he, the Inquisitor, might or could do, if personally present."

This commission is dated on the 20th of August, 1424. On the 20th of February, 1430, the Bishop of Beauvais agreed with his assessors, and those whom they had consulted, that the Vicar of the Inquisitor might take cognizance of the affair and act accordingly; but the Vicar pretended that, for the safety of his conscience, and to ensure the greater validity of the process, he ought not to proceed without further advice; but at the same time consented that the Bishop should go on without him, and the latter availed himself of this consent, which could be of no validity if the Vicar was not sufficiently authorized, and the assistance of the Inquisition was necessary. After having, however, taken further advice, the Bishop decided, that Joan should be cited before him, offering always to communicate to the Inquisitor all that passed and all that was done.

The Bishop had declared, in the sitting of the 20th of February, that those who agreed with him that the Vicar of the Inquisitor was authorized to join and act in the proceeding, had observed at the same time that the Bishop should write to the Inquisitor, inviting him to come to Rouen to assist in the process, or to appoint some one in his place. This recommendation the Bishop adopted. In his letter he tells the Inquisitor, "that the matter especially concerns his office, it being his duty to search out the real truth in all suspicions and charges of heresy."

We now draw to the conclusion of the account relating to the introduction of the Inquisition in this proceeding. Things remained for some time in the same state. The Vicar of the Inquisitor assisted at all the meetings, not indeed in that capacity, but solely as the other assessors or doctors whom the Bishop had associated with himself.

Things remained in the same state until the 12th of March, when the Bishop having summoned the Vicar to a meeting on that day, he announced to the Court, that the Inquisitor General had granted his commission for the trial to John Le Maître, whom he had before appointed Vicar of the diocese of Rouen. The Inquisitor, after copying in the commission the letter which the Bishop of Beauvais had written to him, declares to his Vicar, Le Maître, that, being prevented from attending at Rouen, he trusts him with a special power in this business up to the definitive sentence. Upon this the Vicar did not hesitate to receive the communication of all that had been done up to that day; and, in short, began to give his advice, and exercise the duties of his office.

On the following day, the 13th of March, the Vicarial Inquisitor formally joined with the Bishop, and from that time proceeded in conjunction; all the minutes of the meeting purporting that the Bishop and the Vicar of the Inquisitor presided at them.

In order to put every thing in right order, the Inquisitor General, on the same day, granted a commission of promoter and executor of the decrees to the same persons whom the Bishop had already appointed. He also named persons to guard the prisoner, and also a Secretary for the Inquisition, in addition to those whom the Bishop had already elected; viz. Nicholas Jacquel Priest, Royal and Apostolical Notary, and Notary of the Court of the Archbishoprick of Rouen.

The subsequent detail of these MSS. will shew the effects produced from the introduction of the Inquisitor of Faith in this memorable trial.

(*To be continued.*)

For the Monthly Magazine.

INTRODUCTION *to the* STUDY *of* ARCHEOLOGY, *or the* KNOWLEDGE *of* ANTIQUE MONUMENTS. *From the* FRENCH *of* A. L. MILLIN, CONSERVATOR *of the* MUSEUM *of* ANTIQUITIES *in* PARIS, *&c. &c.*

[*Continued from page* 138, *No.* 112.]

Division of Archeology.

THIS study may be comprehended under two principal heads or divisions:

First, The knowledge of the customs and usages of the ancients;

And, Secondly, that of the monuments of antiquity.

The customs and usages of the ancients are to be divided into three classes, namely, the religious usages, the civil usages, and the military usages.

The usages of the ancients are explained by the monuments; and the employment of the different monuments is, as well as the objects they represent, to be known by an attentive perusal of the historians, orators, and poets more particularly.

The branch of archeology which treats of the explanation of the monuments is, for that reason, entitled archeography.

It

It may be divided into nine classes :—1. The edifices.—2. The paintings.—3. The sculptures.—4. The engravings.—5. The Mosaics.—6. The vases.—7. The instruments.—8. The medals.—9. The inscriptions.

1.—The Edifices make us acquainted with the architectural taste of the different nations, and with the style of the different epochs of that art. Amid their ruins an attempt is made to divine, by what they still are, what they may have primitively been. The monuments which exist in an entire state are carefully described. The pyramids and obelisks of the Egyptians enable us to judge of the taste of that nation for the marvellous. The comparison of the Persian edifices with those of other nations displays to us the successive progresses which have been made in the art of constructing arch-roofs. The Greeks and Romans have transmitted to us temples, tombs, theatres, hippodromes, circuses, and amphitheatres. The grandeur and industry of the Romans are evinced by their triumphal arcs, columns with historical inscriptions, aqueducts, baths, and highways provided with miliary columns. On these different monuments are to be discovered, by the means of the objects sculptured on them, the traces both of military and naval architecture. Lastly, we find that the Egyptians and Persians had a taste for the gigantic and marvellous—that the Greeks, who in the first instance aimed merely at solidity and simplicity, successively invented the five orders of architecture—that they determined not only the true proportions, but likewise the decorations which belong to each of the orders—and that the Romans were nothing more than their imitators. We proceed thence to the Gothic architecture, the monuments belonging to which display a particular taste.

2.—The Ancient Paintings acquaint us with the different processes employed by the ancients, when they painted, either in *fresco*, in distemper, or in *encaustic*.—Those which are still in existence may be compared with such as have been described by the classic authors whose works have been transmitted to us. The number of the monuments of this description is not very considerable, although it has been much augmented by the discoveries made at Herculaneum.

3.—The Sculptures are far more numerous. They comprehend the statues, busts, and bas-reliefs; and convey to us the images of the gods and illustrious men, together with the representations of the sacred and profane ceremonies, and of the remarkable events and transactions of fable and history. These monuments, fabricated in earth, stone, marble, or metal, exist either in the places they were intended to adorn, or in the cabinets of the virtuosos. They are multiplied by casts, copies, drawings, and engravings. Finally, these monuments are of the greatest utility in ascertaining the different styles and different ages of sculpture—the processes employed by the ancient statuaries—and the ideas by which they were governed in the poetic part of their art. They enable us not only to form a just estimate of the taste of the ancients and of the opinion they entertained relative to the natural or ideal beautiful, but likewise to lay down precise instructions on the naked figure, the draperies, and the costumes.

4.—The Engraved Stones, whether in the form of intaglios or of cameos, are the most useful monuments, on account of the great and various information with which they supply us. Their hardness has enabled them to resist both the fire and a collision with other substances, at the same time that their minuteness has rescued them from the fury of the Barbarians. The traits of illustrious men, which are frequently effaced on statues by the injuries of the air, and on medals by friction, are found on them in an unaltered state. We read on them the most ancient alphabetical characters; and they bring to our view singular hieroglyphics and symbols, together with animals, plants, and the instruments which illustrate the history of the sciences among the ancients. They are the monuments the most conducive to the history of the art; because they enable us to trace the progress of drawing, from its origin, in the different nations; because we can distinguish in them the name and the manner of each of the different masters, and the taste and style of the different ages; and, lastly, because we see on them the imitations of the most celebrated statues and groups which are still existing, and the faithful representations of several which are lost to us. To conclude, we may collect from them precise ideas relative to the lithology of the ancients, and ascertain the stones the names of which are mentioned in their works.

5.—The Mosaics, which imitate painting by the juxta-position of cubes of glass, or of portions of hard stones, are equally interesting to the antiquary, on account of the singularity of their construction and of the

the subjects they represent. The Mosaics of Prænefte or Paleftrina, and thofe of the Palace of Nero, are highly celebrated.—The ancient temples which belonged to the Chriftians contain many ornaments of this defcription; and among them a variety of curious objects, of great utility in the ftudy of ecclefiaftical antiquities.

6.—The Vafes are interefting, both on account of the beauty of their forms and of the fubjects which are figured on them. Thofe of the largeft dimenfions were deftined to receive the votes when the fuffrages were taken; others were employed for civil ufages; others, again, for religious ufages; and the fmalleft were merely play-things for children. We do not poffefs any of thofe beautiful vafes of porphyry, or Thericlean vafes, which were fo celebrated among the ancients; but many of the fine cups of agate, fardonyx, alabafter, jafper, granite, porphyry, cryftal, and white or coloured glafs, are ftill in exiftence. The moft interefting of the vafes, and the moft ufeful, as well to the hiftory of the art as in the explanation of the fables, cuftoms, and ufages, are thofe anciently fabricated of potter's earth in the Campagna of Rome, and either turned or modelled by Greek artifts. They have been improperly denominated Etrufcan vafes, for this reafon, that few of them, comparatively fpeaking, out of the great number which are met with, are found in Etruria. Our attention is drawn to the variety of the forms, to the nature of the earth, to that of the glazing or enamel, and to the fubjects which thefe vafes reprefent.

7.—The Inftruments, whether civil, religious, or military, of different nations, to be found in a greater or lefs number in the cabinets, are highly inftructive and interefting, infomuch as they contribute to illuftrate the ancient authors, and to throw new lights on hiftory. They confift of the utenfils employed in the facrifices, of the Lares or houfehold gods, of lamps, urns, lachrymatories, armours, bracelets, and ornaments and trinkets of every defcription.

8.—I have already touched on the immenfe utility of medals in the ftudy of geography, chronology, the hiftory of the events of nations, cities, empires, and kings, and that of the different fciences.—We find on them whatever is defcribed on the other monuments; they enable us to afcertain the weights and meafures of the ancients; and, finally, it may be faid, that in thefe numifmatic treafures all the knowledge of antiquities is concentrated.

9.—The monuments, of the different claffes of which we have thus taken a furvey, frequently contain infcriptions, which it is neceffary to be able to read and explain, to derive any advantage from them. Accordingly it is by their help alone that we are enabled to trace to their origin the different kinds of writing. Thus, to comprehend the hieroglyphical writing of the Egyptians, the antiquary examines the obelifks and ftatues, feeking, at the fame time, on the wrappers of the mummies a few traces of their *curfive* writing, in which conventional characters were introduced and blended with the emblematical figures. The Etrufcan monuments, and the Phœnician infcriptions and medals, render us familiar with the alphabet of thofe countries. A fedulous enquiry is made after the marbles and ftones on which infcriptions are found, becaufe hiftory is indebted to them for its moft important illuftrations. The writings on the Egyptian papyrus, and thofe infcribed on rolls of parchment, fuch as are found at Herculaneum, become likewife the fubject of inquiry; and, laftly, the Runic monuments and Mexican paintings are fubjected to the fcrutiny of the antiquary.—On account of the utility of infcriptions, they have been formed into different claffes. The manner of reading them has laid the foundations of a fcience which, when it merely refers to lapidary-writing, is ftyled Paleography; but when it embraces that of titles, charters, and diplomas, is entitled Diplomatics.

Such are the different branches of the archeological fcience. It is eafy to perceive that each of them requires much preliminary labour and application.

(To be Continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

The PRESENT STATE *of* SOCIETY, MANNERS, *&c. at* TAUNTON.

(Continued from Vol. XVI. p. 327.)

THERE are five places of worfhip belonging to the Diffenters of different denominations in this town. The oldeft and largeft ftood, or was firft erected in 1672, during the refpite from a ftate of perfecution, enjoyed under the indulgence given by Charles II. This ftructure refembled the form of a Roman capital T. Its front extended fixty-two feet. As it was much decayed, it was pulled down a few years fince, and an handfome, new ftructure, meafuring about fixty feet by fifty, was built on the fame fcite by the fubfcriptions of the congregation, and efpecially by the generofity of one member, and opened in the fummer of 1798.

In

In 1732 was erected by some, who had separated from the original congregation of Dissenters here, a neat, plain, and uniform building, of the dimensions of thirty-three feet in front and forty-nine feet eight inches in depth. The third chapel belonging to the Dissenters, is that of the Baptists: a society of whom existed here so far back as 1646. This building was raised in 1721. Its dimensions are fifty-four feet by forty-nine. The roof is supported by two strong and curious pillars of the Corinthian order. The pulpit and its staircase are enriched with elegant carved work. The front of the galleries and pews are made of Flemish oak, which gives to the whole a neat and handsome appearance. It is remarkable for not having one double pew in it, and the seats are judiciously arranged so as to make the access to them perfectly easy, and to give every hearer a view of the preacher. The place of worship belonging to the Quakers, the ground for which was the gift of Mr. Robert Button, was built in 1693, and its dimensions are fifty-four by twenty-seven feet. In 1778, under the direction of the Reverend John Wesley, was erected, for the use of a society of Methodists, a neat octagon chapel, forty feet in diameter, conveniently pewed. It is rendered light and chearful by twelve handsome windows, six of which are circular, is furnished with a curious time-piece, and accommodated with a good vestry-room. Before it is a spacious area, inclosed with a large iron gate and palisades.

The second class of public buildings includes a free-school, and two alms-houses. The free-grammar school is a large and strong structure, with a house for the master. It was founded by Fox, Bishop of Winchester, in the reign of Henry VII. whose arms are over the entrance; and was endowed, in 1553, by William Walbec and by William Pool, of Colyford, Esquires: the master is named by the Warden of New College in Oxford. One alms-house was founded by Robert Gray, Esq. in 1635, for six poor men and a reader, and ten poor women, with an allowance of two shillings a week to each, and two shillings and six pence to the reader. The building is an hundred and fifty feet in length, having, besides the chapel and school-room, seventeen separate apartments, with a small garden to each. On the front are the arms of the founder, and of the Merchant-taylor's Company in London, of which Mr. Gray was a member. It was erected in his life: but as he died before his trustees were named, and his will was perfected, his benevolent design was confirmed and carried into full effect by a decree of chancery, under Edward, Lord Lyttleton. The other alms-house derives its name from its founder, (by a will, dated 30 January, 1615.) Richard Huish, Esq. one of the family of the Huishes, of Douiford, in the county of Somerset, and of Sand, in the parish of Sidbury, in the county of Devon. The building, a large good house, ninety-five feet in length, is laid out into a chapel, and thirteen separate rooms, for thirteen poor, needy, maimed, impotent, or aged men; one of the most discreet of whom, who can write and read English, is appointed president or reader, with a pension of three shillings and four pence per week; two shillings and eight pence per week, is allowed to each of the other twelve, payable, under the direction of twenty-two governors, from a ground-rent charged on houses in Black Friars, London; the surplus of which is assigned to the repairs of the building and to furnish the pensioners with gowns or coats. There was formerly another alms-house, consisting of eighteen separate rooms, founded by Dorothy Henley, in 1637, which has for many years been destitute of any funds, either for the maintenance of its inhabitants, or the repairs of the building; which was occupied by paupers, placed in it by the overseers of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen. When the building had fallen into a ruinous state, and was, from different causes, become a nuisance, and it appeared on the estimate of two builders, delivered on oath, that the necessary repairs would require an hundred pounds: Sir Benjamin Hammet, one of the representatives of the town, purchased and fitted it up in 1787, at his own expence, for the use of the parish, on the credit of the vote of the vestry engaging to pay him that sum, in the room of Henley's Alms-house, the scite of which is now included in Hammet's-street, more commodious tenements, to receive a greater number of poor, in a remoter part of the town, on a foot more healthy, to bear the name of "Henley's Alms house."

To the edifices erected for the relief of poverty and distress, humanity would wish to add, that there is an infirmary for the sick. Benevolence once rejoiced in the prospect, that Taunton would afford an asylum for disease and sickness.

the Doctors and Masters had been convoked on that day to the number of eight, all of whom in the process assume the Doctor's degree, although many of them were only Licentiates, or Masters of Arts.

After this preamble the Bishop proceeded to state to the Court part of the information which he had already received, and which did not appear in the first process; and the result was, that further inquiries should be made, in order that the Court might see with more clearness what course of proceeding to adopt: but it was agreed at once to name the Judges and the proper officers to conduct the cause. Joseph de Estivet, Canon of Beauvais and Bayeux, was appointed Promoter; John de Fonte, or la Fontaine, Counsellor and Commissarial Examiner; William Coles and William Manchon, two Royal and Apostolical Notaries, were named Secretaries, and John Massieu had the charge of preparing and executing the mandates of the Judges. All these appointments are ordered in the name of the Bishop of Beauvais alone, without the least notice being taken of the Inquisitor, for reasons which will afterwards appear.

In these acts of nomination or appointment, the crimes with which the accused was charged are distinctly stated. They are, "Of being suspected of witchcraft, enchantment, the invocation of demons and infernal spirits, conversation with them, and of other acts materially affecting the faith;" charges which, although in terms strictly confined to sorcery and magic, were afterwards perverted to include heresy also.

On the 13th of January the Bishop of Beauvais assembled another meeting of Abbés, Doctors, and Licentiates, to whom he gave an account of what passed on the 9th of the same month, and communicated to them the result of the inquiries made in Joan's native place, and the accounts which had been published concerning her. All were of opinion, that the articles should be reduced into order previous to deliberating, whether sufficient matter appeared to accuse her of having acted contrary to the faith; and the Bishop accordingly directed persons skilled in the canon and common law to proceed without delay for that purpose.

On the 23d of January this committee had arranged the charges in form, and were of opinion, that Joan should consequently be examined, and that the Bishop should proceed to a preparatory information; but as his other engagements did not afford him time for the purpose, John de Fonte was directed to forward the proceeding. The officers of the Court took an oath at this meeting before the Bishop and his assessors; but the Inquisitor is not named in these two first acts of the proceeding. This circumstance, in the result, became extremely embarrassing to the Bishop, who had declared that he would consult with the Inquisitor, who was anxious to establish the pretended privileges of the Inquisition, but was not, perhaps, sufficiently instructed to doubt the validity of a procedure to which he was neither summoned nor present.

On the 19th of February the Bishop assembled his Court, and, after giving an account of what had been done up to that day, he proposed to call in the Vicar of the Inquisitor of Faith, as a thing fit and useful to the proceeding, and out of reverence to the Holy See, which had specially nominated an inquisitor of heresy in France. This being assented to, the Bishop summoned the Inquisitor to attend in the afternoon. He attended accordingly, and presented his letters of appointment for the diocese of Rouen; but he observed, that he doubted whether he had sufficient power to act in a proceeding in the diocese of Beauvais, and which was carried on in the city of Rouen solely by special permission granted to the Bishop of Beauvais: upon which the Bishop took until the next day to consider of the subject.

The Vicarial Commission of the Inquisitor, which was granted in the name of Brother James Graverand, of the order of Preaching-friars, Professor in Divinity, and Inquisitor in the Kingdom of France by Apostolical Authority, states that—"Whereas the disease of heresy creeps likes a serpent, and secretly destroys the unwary, unless it be eradicated by the diligent operation of the Inquisitorial knife;"—he therefore appoints John Le Maître for his Vicar in the diocese of Rouen; and then follows a grant of powers as extensive as dreadful. He grants to him, "Against all heretics, or persons suspected of heresy, and against those who believe in them, their favourers, defenders, and receivers, full and entire power, in the first place, of informing against, citing, summoning, excommunicating, arresting, and committing to prison, and of proceeding against them by all proper and convenient modes, until a final sentence, inclusively; and also of absolving and enjoining salutary penances, and generally of doing all other things which belong to the

The foundation-ſtone of an hoſpital for the county was laid by Lord North, attended by ſeveral noblemen, and a numerous company of the gentry and clergy of the neighbourhood, and of the reſpectable inhabitants of the town, on Michaelmas-day, 1772. With great and pleaſing expectation was the ſtructure ſeen to riſe; and, in the year 1774, was the building covered in. Here the pen muſt ſtop. Some fatal miſmanagement blaſted the hopes of the afflicted. It was formed, perhaps, on too large a ſcale; and the liberality, with which it was commenced, was exhauſted with rearing the ſhell. The undue proportion of expence, which was ſuffered to fall on a few gentlemen, damped zeal and generoſity, and changed it into diſguſt. For many years it ſtood unfiniſhed; till the ſcite and building were ſold, to diſcharge the debt incurred by the erection, to John Coles, Eſq. collector for the county, by whom it was converted into a family-reſidence.

The next claſs of buildings includes thoſe which are employed for the purpoſes of juſtice and civil government. The principal of theſe, both for magnitude and uſe, is the Aſſize Hall, which forms part of the Caſtle. In its ancient ſtate its dimenſions were 119½ feet by thirty, and its height twenty feet five inches: and the two tribunals were held at each end, without any interſecting walls; but of late, it has been divided into two diſtinct courts, laid out in different departments, acceſſible by different doors. The Caſtle is held under the Biſhop of Wincheſter by John Hammet, Eſq. one of the repreſentatives of the town, as a purchaſe made by his father to ſecure the uſe of the Hall for the purpoſe of holding the aſſizes in it, when the ruinous ſtate into which it had fallen under a former tenant and proprietor, threatened the removal of them: it is now inveſted by his ſon in truſtees for this purpoſe. There is in the Caſtle a ſtrong room, called the Exchequer, in which the records of Taunton Dean Land are repoſited. A room properly fitted up for the purpoſe, on the ground floor of a large and elegant building, in the center of the town, called the Market-houſe, is devoted to the uſe of the juſtices of the county, who preſide over its order and peace. This building is formed on a plan comprehenſive alſo of rooms for the purpoſes of entertainment and pleaſure. On the ground floor is a coffee-room: where gentlemen, for the annual ſubſcription of a guinea, are accommodated with fire and attendance, and ſupplied with the newſpapers, free from any other expence. In it hangs the portrait of Mr. George Wiche, drawn by Thorne, at the expence of the ſubſcribers to the room, in teſtimony of their reſpect to his probity. On the firſt ſtory, beſides a commodious room for the card tables, there is a ſuperb aſſembly-room, fifty feet long, by thirty feet wide, and twenty-four feet high. It is furniſhed with two large and elegant chandeliers, the gift of the late Colonel Coxe, when repreſentative of the county; and at one end is a full-length picture of his preſent Majeſty, given by Sir Benjamin Hammet. An upper room in this ſtructure is ſupplied with a billiard-table. The other public buildings, in this town, are a neat theatre, a bridewell, and a county-gaol, for ſuch as are guilty of felonies, miſdemeanors, or a breach of the peace; but not for debtors.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE writer of the Commercial Report, at page 99 of your laſt Number, ſpeaking of the Grand Junction Canal Company, ſays, "The laſt works remaining to be executed, in order to complete their undertaking, are the tunnel and aqueduct at Bliſworth;" but he ſeems not to have been aware of the extent of the works to be performed before this Company and the public can enjoy the benefits of an uninterrupted navigation; and I beg, through the medium of your Magazine, to ſtate a few particulars relative thereto, which I have been at the pains to collect. The grand object of this canal, in connecting the metropolis by the neareſt rout with the numerous canals in Warwickſhire, and the other interior parts of the country, has now for a conſiderable time been accompliſhed, though imperfectly, by a temporary railway over the hill between Bliſworth and Stoke Bruerne. The aqueduct alluded to by your Reporter, at Wolverton, near Stoney Stratford, was undertaken ſince the communication acroſs that valley has been opened, by locking down into it, and up again on the oppoſite ſide, in order, by an embankment, to preſerve the level, and avoid the waſte of two lockages, to which the ſupply of water was found inadequate. Except, therefore, the failure of the former attempt to tunnel through Bliſworth-hill, and the conſequent delay and expence of the railway, the dreadful

dreadful and ruinous disappointments which too many of the persons engaged in trade on this canal, in common with the proprietors and the public, have experienced, have arisen from want of water; and it is right that the public should understand that this most formidable obstacle, increasing with every increase of trade, remains yet in a considerable degree to be overcome through a considerable portion of this long canal. The three summits, or highest levels, viz. through the tunnel at Braunstone, at Stoke Bruerne, (which is to go through the intended tunnel at Blisworth,) and through the deep cutting on the Chalk Hills at Bulborne, near Tring, have all experienced the want of water, even for the limited trade that has yet been carried on. The Company are now proceeding with the tunnel at Blisworth. They are constructing extensive reservoirs in the neighbourhood of Daventry to increase the supply of the Braunstone summit; they are embanking across the Wolverton valley to preserve water for the Blisworth summit; and have lately erected a steam-engine to raise water out of a new reservoir, for increasing the supply of the Bulborne summit. But the main cause of the evil, viz. the *leaky state of the canal*, has been little attended to, except that in the last summer and autumn, during the suspension of trade, some parts of the bottom and sides of the canal, near Tring, were new *puddled*; this most essential operation of puddling having it seems been omitted, or imperfectly performed, through many parts of the canal where it was absolutely necessary, particularly where, in cutting, a porous strata of gravel, &c. was penetrated, and furnished a spring, but on a level much below the present surface of the water in the canal; such porous strata now forming extensive under-ground drains to discharge the water of the canal at other places. The great expence of this operation to the Company is not the only evil; but the traders and the public must suffer a suspension of trade in the canal while it is performing. It is hoped, however, that the Company will, by long and explicit notices of their intentions of shutting up the Canal, enable dealers and others on the line to lay in stocks of articles which are brought to them by the canal, and thereby essentially lessen the evil to the public.

It remains yet to mention a fundamental error in the construction of some parts of this canal, particularly between Great Berkhamstead and Uxbridge, in causing the canal in so many instances to connect with and pass through the mill-dams, by which even that stream of water which the Company had purchased, or were in the undisputed possession of, on the summit at Bulborne, and which, by judicious arrangements and precautions to increase it, might have answered even the increasing trade as you approach the metropolis, has been again surrendered into the power of the millers, many of whom, feeling the increased power they have acquired, are enlarging the breadth of their old wheels, and some are erecting entirely new ones; a forcible instance of which may be seen at the Mines Royal Mills, near Harefield. The most grievous losses and disappointments have all along been sustained by the traders on this part of the canal, by the millers even through obstinacy, in many instances, letting off the water, which is here so plentiful, and rendering the locks impassable. Numerous and expensive disputes have also arisen between the Company and the millers, and farmers who attempt irrigation in this fine but shamefully-neglected vale. All the evils here mentioned must increase with the increase of trade, and nothing short of cutting a considerable part of the canal in the Colne Valley anew, so as entirely to avoid the mill-dams and the river, collecting as many as possible of the springs above the canal's level by surfs and drains constructed for the purpose, and avoiding, or puddling out, all such springs as will not on trial rise above the surface level of the canal, can render this essential part of the line productive to the Company, or serviceable to the public. It is plain that these alterations, and the new locks, might be made before the present mill-dam line or the trade thereon is disturbed, which is no inconsiderable argument in favour of the alteration.

I have been induced to make these observations from a desire to prevent the hopes and expectations of the public being, as heretofore, improperly raised respecting the final and successful completion of this great undertaking; which, nevertheless, but for the culpable neglect or misconduct of the committees entrusted with the management, or the agents they employ, must in a few years become most productive to the proprietors, and highly beneficial to the public at large.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

London, THO. RAFEY.

February 13, 1804.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION *of* SOUTH AMERICA. *By the late* F. A. VON HUMBOLDT.*

SINCE I sent to Madrid the two first sketches of a geological delineation of South America, from the Caraccas and Nueva Valencia, I have travelled twelve hundred miles, and described a square between Caribe, Portocabello, Pimichin, and Esmeralda, a space comprehending above 59,000 square miles; for I am not acquainted with the land between the mountain Parea and Portocabello, and between the northern coast and the valley of the Black River. In consequence of the great circumference of this district, I must content myself with delineating it in a general manner, and, to avoid details, with describing the construction of the earth, the declivity of the land, the direction and inclination of the mountains, their relative ages, their similarity with the formation of those in Europe. These are the circumstances most necessary to be known in this science. We must proceed in mineralogy as in geography; we are acquainted with stones, but not with mountains; we know the materials, but we are ignorant of the whole of which they form component parts. I wish I may be able, amidst the variety of the objects which occupy my attention during my travels, to throw any light on the structure of the earth. The laborious journeys which, for eight years, I have made through Europe had no other object; and if I have the good fortune to return to Europe, and to recover my geological manuscripts which I left behind me in France and Germany, I shall venture to give a sketch of the structure of the earth. What I have long said, that the direction and inclination, the rising and falling, of the primitive strata, the angles which they form with the meridian of the place, and with the axis of the earth, are independent of the direction and depression of the mountains; that they depend on laws, and that they observe a general parallelism which can be founded only in the motion and rotation of the earth; what Freiesleben, Von Buch, and Gruner, have proved better than I, will be found confirmed, namely, that the succession of the alluvial strata, which was considered as a peculiarity of certain provinces, such as Thuringia and Derbyshire, takes place generally; and that there appears an identity in the order of the strata; from which there is reason to conclude that the same deposition has been effected at the same time over the whole surface of the earth. All these ideas are of the greatest importance, not only to the philosopher, who endeavours to elevate himself to general principles, but also to the miner, who must conceive in his mind what he has not before his eyes, and guide himself by analogy deduced from actual experience.

Before I describe the situation of the mountains which I have observed from the coast to the province of Venezuela, I shall give a general view of the form of this continent. Unfortunately there are no early observations to serve as a ground for this description. For half a century past many accidental observations respecting this land have been collected, but not a single idea relating to its geology has been made known. The great genius of Condamine, the zeal of Don George Juan de Ulloa, would certainly not have left us in the dark on this subject, had mineralogy been more cultivated at the time when they wrote. All that could then be done was, to measure and to take levels. As they were employed on the high cordillera of the Andes, which extends north and south from Zitara, as far as Cape Pilar, and beheld with wonder the immense height of the mountains, they forgot that South America exhibits other cordilleras, which extend east and west parallel to the equator, and which, on account of their height, deserve as much the attention of naturalists as the Carpathians, Caucasus, the Alps of the Valais, and the Pyrenees. The whole immense tract on the west side of the Andes, which extends obliquely to the coast of Guiana and Brasil, is described as a low plain, exposed to the inundation of the rivers. As only a few Franciscan missionaries and a few soldiers have been able to penetrate over the cataracts to Rio Negro, the inhabitants of the coast of Caraccas imagine that the immense plains (the Llanos de Calabozo, del Guarico, and de Apure,) which they see to the south, beyond the valleys of Aragua, extend without interruption to the Pampas of Buenos-Ayres, and to the country of the Patagonians; but the extent of these plains is far from being so great; they are not uninterrupted plains, they are rather phenomena of the same kind as those presented

* This valuable man intended to return to Europe by the way of the Manillas; but we learn, that, while he was waiting for a ship at Acapulco, he was seized with a fever, which carried him off in a few days. His papers and journals are, however, on their way to Europe.

preſented by Canada and Yutacan, the iſland of St. Domingo, the north of Sierra de S. Martha, the province of Barcelona, and the land between Monte-Video and Mendoza, New Holland, the eaſtern part of Hungary, and the country of Hanover. They are ſeparated from each other by the cordilleras, and are as far from lying in the ſame plane as the deſarts of Africa, and the ſteppes of Tartary, which riſe by gradations, according to the diſtance from the ſea-coaſt.

When one conſiders the irruptions which the North Sea, the Mediterranean, &c. have made into the Old World, the direction of its cordilleras appears not to be very different from that of thoſe in the New World, as moſt naturaliſts have aſſerted. We are acquainted alſo with the traces of ſeveral high chains of mountains which extend from north to ſouth, and run out from thoſe which extend eaſt and weſt. The garnet and micaceous ſchiſtus of Norway, Scotland, Wales, Brittany, the province of Gallicia, Alemtego, Cape Bogador, (I have found the ſame with granite on Teneriff,) the upper part of Guinea, Congo, and the Table Mountain, as alſo the original mountains of Orenburg, Caucaſus, Lebanon, of Abyſſinia, and Madagaſcar, ſeem at firſt to have formed nothing elſe than two large cordilleras parallel to the meridian.

In the New World theſe cordilleras run parallel to the meridian from Cape Pilar to the north of California beyond Nootka and Prince William's Sound towards the Aleganhey mountains, which were diſcovered in 1792 by Mr. Stewart, on his journey to the ſources of the Miſſoury, the northern part of the Andes, which is inhabited by Indians nearly as much civilized as the Peruvians were fifteen hundred years ago. From this cordillera proceed ramifications of the original mountains, which extend from weſt to eaſt. With thoſe of North America I am not acquainted, but it appears that ſome exiſt in Canada under the latitude of 50°, and 42° north latitude, as in the deſtroyed continent of the Gulf of Mexico under 19° and 22°, as is proved by the mountains of Cuba and Saint Domingo. In South America there are three chains of original mountains which run parallel to the equator: the chain of the coaſt under 9° and 10°; that chain which is in the great cataracts of Autures (in latitude 5° 39′) is between latitude 3° and 7°; and that in Maipure in 5° 12′ 50″, which I therefore call the chain of the cataracts or that of Parime, and the chain of Chequitos under 15° and 20° ſouth latitude.

Theſe chains in the old continent on this ſide of the Weſtern Ocean can be traced, and it is ſeen how the original mountains of Fernambouc, Minas, La Bahia, and Janeiro, correſpond, under the ſame latitude, to thoſe of Congo, as the immenſe plains near the river Amazon lie oppoſite to the plains of Lower Guinea, the cordillera of the cataracts oppoſite to thoſe of Upper Guinea, and the Llanos of the Miſſiſſippi, ſince the irruption of the Gulf of Mexico, a property of the ſea, oppoſite to the Deſart of Serah. This view will appear to be leſs hazarded when one reflects in what manner the old continent has been ſeparated from the new one by the force of the water. The form of the coaſts, and the ſalient and re-entering angles of America, Africa, and Europe, are a ſufficient proof of this cataſtrophe. What we call the Atlantic Ocean is nothing elſe than a valley ſcooped out by the ſea. The pyramidal form of all the continents, with their ſummits turned ſouthwards, the great flattening of the earth at the ſouth pole, and other phenomena, obſerved by Dr. Forſter, ſeem to ſhew that the influx of the water was from the ſouth. On the coaſt of Braſil, from Rio Janeiro to Fernambouc, it found reſiſtance, and taking a direction from the latitude of 50° north towards the north eaſt, where it ſcooped out the Gulf of Guinea, near Loango Benin and Mine, it was obliged by the mountains of Upper Guinea to direct itſelf north-weſt, and ſeparated, to the latitude of 23° north, the coaſt of Guinea from Mexico and Florida. The force of the waters was ſtill broken by the cordillera of the United States of America, and once mote turned towards the north-eaſt, and ſeems to have ſpared leſs the weſtern coaſt of Europe than the northern of America. The leaſt breadth of this channel is at the Braſils and Greenland; but, agreeably to the geographical hiſtory of plants and animals, it ſeems to have been formed at a time when the organic creation had not been properly expanded. It would be of great importance to geology if a ſea-voyage were undertaken, at the expence of ſome government, to examine the riſing and depreſſion and the relative ſituation of the mountains to the ſalient and re-entering angles of America and Africa. The ſame analogy would be found here as is obſerved in the Engliſh Channel, in the Sound, the Straits of Gibraltar, and the Helleſpont; ſmall creeks which are as new as the ſecondary formation

tion of the chalk-rocks of Jura, of Pappenheim, La Mancha, Marseilles, Derbyshire, and Suez, which have all been produced at the same time by precipitation.

Of the three cordilleras of primitive mountains which traverse South America from west to east, the most northern, that of Venezuela, is the highest, but narrowest. The real chain of the Andes extends from the large plain of Quito, through Popayan and Choco, to the western side of the river Atrato, (or Rio San Juan,) between the valley of Tatabé, in the provinces of Zitara and Biruguete, towards the isthmus, where it forms a mountainous district of not more than two or three hundred toises in height on the bank of the Chagre. From these Andes arises the cordillera on the coast of Venezuela. Rows of mountains higher, but forming groups less regular, extend on the east side of the Rio Atrato, under the name of the Sierra de Abibé and the Montes de Cauca, through the high savannahs of Jolu towards Magdalen River and the province of St. Martha. The cordillera of the coast contracts itself like that of the Gulf of Mexico, approaches nearer to Cape Vela, and then proceeds first from south-south-west to north-north-east, and then from west to east to the ridge of Paria, or rather to the Punta de la Galera in the Island of Trinidad. Its greatest height is found at that place where it has the name of Sierra de Nevada de St. Martha, in latitude 10° 2′, and of Sierra Nevada de Merida, in latitude 8° 30′; the former is about 5000, the latter 5400 Spanish ells, (*varas*) or 2350 toises in height. The Paramo de la Rosa and de Macuchi, and also the mountain of Merida, are continually covered with snow: boiling water, with hydrogenated sulphur, issues from their sides, and they exceed in height the Peak of Teneriff, and are, perhaps, equal to Mont Blanc, which has been more accurately measured. These colossal masses and St. Martha stand almost insulated, being surrounded by few high ridges.—To the west of Santa Fé, or as far as the Sierra of Zuindiu, no snow-clad peaks are seen, and the Sierra Nevada de Merida stands at the edge of the plain of Caraccas, which is scarcely forty toises above the level of the sea. Mont Blanc, which terminates the high ridge of the Alps, exhibits the same phenomenon. The altitude of the highest mountains, however, is so very small in proportion to the magnitude of the earth, that it would appear that very small local causes ought to have accumulated more matter in these points. That part of the cordillera of the coast which lies to the west of Maracaybo-Sees, and joins the Andes, has large valleys extending from north to south, such as that of Magdalena, of Cauca, of Saint George, of Sinu, and Atrato. They are very long and narrow, but covered with wood.

On the other hand, that part of the cordillera which extends from Merida to Trinidad incloses three valleys, lying east and west, which shew by certain signs, like Bohemia, or the Haslithal of Swisserland, that they have formerly been lakes the water of which has evaporated or run off by opening for itself a passage. These three valleys are inclosed by the two parallel rows of mountains, into which the cordillera of the coast divides itself, from Cape Vela to Cape Codera; the northern row is a continuation of Saint Martha, the southern a prolongation of Sierra Nevada de Merida. The first extends through Burburuta, Rincon del Diablo; through the Sierras de Mariara, the mountain Aguasnegras, Monte de Arila, and the Silla de Caracas, to Cape Codera. The second from three to four miles more to the south, extends through Guigni, La Palma, the high summits of Guairaima, Tiara, Guiripa, and the Savana de Ocumare, as far as the mouths of the Tuy. These two chains unite with two arms, which run from north to south, like, as it were, dykes, by which these old lakes were confined within their boundaries. These dykes are, on the west, the mountains of Carora, Tonto, Saint Maria, Saint Philips, and Aroa; they separate the Llanos de Monai from the valleys of Aragua: on the east they are the naked summits of Los Teques, Coquiza, Buena Vista, and the Altos de S. Pedro, by which the valley of Aragua or the sources of the Tuy (for there is only one valley between the bottom of Coquiza, or the Hacienda de Brisenno, to Valencia,) from the valley of Caraccas. On the east, from Cape Codera, the greater part of the cordillera of the coast of Venezuola was destroyed and laid under water by the great catastrophe which formed the Gulf of Mexico. The rest of it is distinguished in the high mountain-peaks of the island of Margaretha, (Macanao and the Valle S. Juan,) and in the cordillera of the Isthmus of Araya, which contains the micaceous schistous mountains of Maniguares, Chuparipari, Distilador, Cerro-Grande, the mountain of St. Joseph and of Paria: the remainder I have accurately examined, and found in them the same structure,

ftructure, the fame direction, and the fame inclination of the ftrata. The three hollows, or valleys of Caracas, Aragua, and Monai, are remarkable on this account, that the level of them is above the furface of the fea; they become lower by gradations, and the higheft ftep is the eaftern, which may ferve as a proof that they were formed at an earlier period than the Llanos, whofe declivity proceeds from eaft to weft, like the whole continent of South America. By repeated barometric meafurement I found the height of the valleys of Caracas to be 416 toifes, of Aragua 212 toifes, above the furface of the fea; the Llanos of Monai, the weftern bafon, appears to have an elevation of no more than eighty or one hundred toifes.—The valley of Caracas has once been a lake, which formed for itfelf an efflux through the Quebrada de Tipe, Catia, and Rio Mamon; the bafon of Aragua appears, on the other hand, to have become dry by gradual evaporation; for the remains of the old water (loaded with muriate of lime,) are ftill feen in the lake of Valencia, which becomes lefs every year, and difcovers iflands which are known under the name of Aparecidas.—The height of the cordillera of the coaft is commonly from 600 to 800 toifes; the higheft peaks, Sierra de Nevada de Merida and the Silla de Caracas, (to which we undertook a laborious journey with our inftruments,) are 2350 and 1316 toifes in height. To the weft they always become lower, and the height of Cape Codera is only 176 toifes. The Macanao, on the ifland Margaretha, which I meafured trigonometrically, is not more in height than 342 toifes; but this fpeedy depreffion takes place only in the primitive mountains of the cordillera. On the eaftern coaft fecondary accumulations of lime rife from Cape Unare to a more confiderable height than the gneis and micaceous fchiftus; thefe calcareous rocks, which are covered with fandftone of a calcareous bafe, and which accompany the cordillera of the coaft in its fouthern declivity, are very low on the fide towards Cura, but rife in a mafs towards the eaftern extremity of the continent.

In Bergantin they are 702 toifes high, in Coccollard 392, in Cucurucho du Tuminiquiri (the higheft fummits of the province of Cumana) 976 toifes, and the pyramid of the Guacharo rifes above 820 toifes: from Cape Unare they form a feparate ridge of mountains, in which the original ridge totally difappears; they are connected alfo with the micaceous fchiftous cordillera of Maniquare and Paria only by the Cerro de Meapire, which, analogous to the branches of Torito and los Teques, which feparate the bafons of Monai, Aragua, and Caracas, extends north and fouth from Guacharo and Catouaro, to the mountain Paria, and feparates the valley of Cariaco (the dried-up bank of the Gulf of Cariaco) from the valley of St. Boniface, which formerly belonged to the Golfo Trifte. It will be feen hereafter, that the accumulation of calcareous formation on the eaftern part of the coaft of this country feems to have been more expofed to earthquakes; and that the Cerro de Meapire, at the time of the irruption of the Gulf of Cariaco, and the Golfo Trifte, prevented the water from converting the land of Araya and the ridge of Paria into an ifland.

The declivity of the cordillera of the coaft of Venezuela is gentler towards the fouth than towards the north, which is particularly ftriking when one defcends from the heights of Guigue, through St. Juan, Parapara, and Ortiz, towards the Mera de Paja, which belongs to the great Llano de Calabozo. The northern declivity is every where very fteep, and there is fcarcely found, Mont Blanc excepted, above Courmayeur, a more frightful precipice than the perpendicular wall of Silla de Caracas, beyond Caravalledo, which rifes to the height of 1300 toifes. An accurate meafurement of this wall of rock was of great importance to navigators, as they could find its diftance from the coaft only by taking the angle of its elevation: its longitude, therefore, of 60° 37′ 32″ weft from Paris will enable them to difcover it.

The phenomenon of a more gentle declivity towards the fouth feems to contradict the obfervations made in other cordilleras of the earth, as it is afferted that they all decline more abruptly towards the fouth and weft. This contradiction, however, is only apparent; as the northern part of the cordillera, during the great cataftrophe which produced the Gulf of of Mexico, was torn away by the force of the water; and therefore the northern declivity might at that time be gentler than the fouthern.

If the form of the coaft be confidered, it appears to be pretty regularly indented. The headlands of Tres Puntas, Codera, S. Roman, and Chichibacoa, on the weft, from Cabo de la Vela, form a row of promontories, the weftern of which runs more to the north than the eaftern. To the windward of each of thefe capes a creek has

has been formed; and one cannot help seeing, in this singular formation, the action of the tropical currents, which may be called the currents of the earth's rotation; an action which shews itself also in the direction of the coast from Cuba, St. Domingo, Porto Rico, Yucatan, and Honduras, as in the series of the Windward Islands, Grenada, Orchila, Rocca, Aves, Buenos-Ayres, Curaçoa, and Aruba, the ruins of the cordillera from Cape Chichibacoa, which are all parallel to the equator. It was this headland of Chichibacoa, notwithstanding its inconsiderable height, which, by its resistance to the influx, preserved the kingdom of New Grenada from losing so much land as the general government of Caracas.

The second original cordillera of South America, which I have called the cordillera of the Cataracts of Orinoco, is yet very little known. During the journey which we made on the Black River, to the borders of the Great Bara, we travelled more than two hundred leagues, first from north to south, from Cerro de Uruana to Atabapo and Tuamini; then from west to east, from the mouths of the Ventuari to Vulcan de Duida, which I have found to be in latitude 3° 13′ 26″, and longitude 60° 34′ 7″ west from Paris. Since the journey of Messrs. Ituriaga and Solano, a passage over these cordilleras, which may be called also Parima or Dorado, (Golden) a name which has occasioned so much misfortune in America, and so much ridicule in Europe, has been possible; but as all the European settlements on the Alto Orinoco, and the Rio Negro, (Black River,) contain at this time no more than four hundred Indian families; and as the way from Esmeralde to Erevato and Caura has been totally lost, our researches in a land so little civilized presented more difficulties than Condamine experienced during his tedious navigation on the river Amazon, the banks of which for many years have been inhabited.

The cordillera of the Cataracts, or of Parima, separates itself from the Andes of Quito and Popayan, in the longitude of from 3° to 6°. It extends from west to east, from Paramo de Tuquillo and St. Martin, or the sources of the Guaviare, the theatre of the gallant deeds of Philip de Urre, and the old residence of the Orneguas, through Morocote, Piramena, and Macuco, stretching through the country of the Indians of Guajibos, Sagi, Dagueres, and Poigraves, according to the direction of the great rivers Meta, Vichada, Zama, Guaviere, and Ymerida, in the longitude of 70° west from Paris, between the high summits of Uniama and Cunavami. They form the Raudals of Atures and Maypuré, tremendous waterfalls, which afford the only passage by which one can penetrate into the interior of the land in the valley of the River Amazons.

These Cordilleras of the Cataracts rise from the longitude of 70°, and spread out in such a manner that they comprehend the whole immense tract of country between the rivers Caura, Erevato, Cavony, Paraguamusi, Ventuari, Jao, Padamo, and Manariche, and then ascend south towards the sources of the Pasimona, Cachevaynris, and Cababury, towards the forests, where the Portugueze, penetrating into the Spanish districts, collect the best sarsaparilla known (*Smilax Sarsaparilla.* Linn.). In this district the cordilleras of the Cataracts are above one hundred and twenty miles in breadth. Their continuation more towards the east, between the longitude of 68° and 60° west from Paris, is little known. I proceeded with astronomical instruments only, as far as Rio Guapo, which discharges itself into the Orinoco, opposite the Cerro de la Cauclilla, in longitude 68° 33′ west from Paris. The Indians of Catarapeni and Maquiritares, who reside in the small mission of Esmeralde, came fifteen miles further east over the mountains Guanaja and Yamariquin to the Canno Chiguire; but neither the Europeans, nor Indians with whom Europeans have had any intercourse, are acquainted with this source of the Orinoco, which is here called Canno Paragua, and is scarcely 150 or 200 toises in breadth, whereas at Boca de Apuré, in latitude 7° 32′ 20″, it is 4632 toises, as I myself found. The wildness of the Indians of Guaicas, who are only four feet in height, but who are a very white and warlike people, and particularly the savage state of the Guajaribos, greater men-eaters than any of the other nations which we visited, prevent any one from penetrating over the small cataracts (Raudal de Guajaribos,) east from Chiguire, unless a military expedition were undertaken on purpose. But by the wonderful journey undertaken by D. Antonio Santos, who married Onotho, and who dressed sometimes as a Carib, and sometimes as a Macacy, whose languages he spoke, from Orinoco (the mouth of the Rio Caronis) to the small lake Parima and the river Amazon, we have obtained information

formation respecting the continuation of the cordillera of the Cataracts. Under the latitude of from 4° to 5° and longitude 63°, it becomes so narrow that it is scarcely sixty miles in breadth. It assumes here the name of Cerrania de Quimiropaca and Pacaraimo, and forms a chain of not very high ridges, by which the waters were divided. The water of the northern declivity, the Nocapray, Paraguamuci, Behamo, and Mazurini, flow towards the Orinoco and Rio Esquibo; the waters of the southern, the Rio Curuicana, Parime, Madari, and Mao, pour themselves into the River Amazon. Some degrees further towards the east, the cordillera again extends in breadth as it ascends southwards towards the Canno Parara along the Mao. It is here that the Dutch give to the Cerro d'Ucuamo the magnificent name of the Gold Mountain, or Dorado, because it consists of a very shining micaceous schistus, a fossil which has brought into celebrity the small island of Ypamucena in the Lake of Parima.

(*To be continued.*)

For the Monthly Magazine.

CANTABRIGIANA.

CLIII.—THEOLOGICAL MATTERS.

ALL monastic institutions have manifested a peculiar fondness for the scholastic divinity; and it is not surprizing, that our present colleges, the offspring of those foundations, should bear, in this respect, some resemblance to their parents; for every body knows, that our present academical institutions rose, as the young phœnix from the ashes of its mother, out of the ruins of monasteries. Let this remark be received as an apology for introducing so much polemical matter in these papers: the order of events was followed:

Hæ tibi erant artes. VIRG.

Hitherto we have introduced Lollardism, Catholicism, Puritanism, Methodism, Trinitarianism, Arianism, Socinianism, &c. Neither the one nor the other is essential to the academical body, any more than rheumatism to the human constitution; but all are only accidental.— On some future occasion, Deism, Calvinism, Arminianism, and even Judaism, shall be brought forward: and the reader will then perceive that the Cantabrigiana has not been infected at least with the heresy of favouritism.

CLIV.—*A* HINT *to* HARD STUDENTS.—

(From Mr. Whiston's Memoirs of his Life and Writings, written by himself in the 79th, 80th, 81st, and 82d Years of his Age.)

"While I was an undergraduate, an accident happened to me, which may deserve to be here related, for the caution and benefit of others in the like circumstances.— I one summer observed that my eyes did not see as usual, but dazzled after an awkward manner; upon which I imagined this might arise only from my too much application to my studies; and I thought proper to abate of that application for a fortnight; in hopes of recovering my usual sight by walking during that time much abroad in the green grass and green fields, but found myself disappointed, which occasioned some terror to me, especially because of my father's loss of sight before. At this time I met with an account, either in conversation or in writing, that Mr. Boyle had known of a person who had new-whited the wall of his study, or chamber, upon which the sun shone, and used to read in that light, and thereby lost his sight for a time, till upon hanging the place where he studied with green, he recovered it again; which was exactly my own case, in a less degree, both as to the cause and the remedy: for I and my chamber-fellow had newly whitened our room, into which almost all the afternoon-sun shone, and where I used to read. I therefore retired to my study, and hung it with green, by which means I recovered my usual sight, which, God be praised, is hardly worse now, that I perceive, at four-score years of age, than it was in my youthful days."

CLV.—LADY MARGARET, *the* FOUNDRESS *of* ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

(From Baker's MS. History of that College.)

"She was daughter of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, grandson of John of Gaunt, and so descended from Edward III.; consort of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, son of Catharine of France, and so allied to the Crown of France; and mother of Henry VII. King of England, from whom all our Kings of England, as from his elder daughter Margaret, who bore her name, all the Kings of Scotland are ever since descended. And though she herself was never a Queen, yet her son, if he had any lineal title to the crown, as he derived it from her, so at her death she had thirty Kings and Queens allied to within the

 fourth

fourth degree either of blood or affinity, and since her death she has been allied to thirty more. One instance of her piety has been omitted by Bishop Fisher. She was admitted into the fraternity of five several religious houses, (if not more,) Westminster, Crowland, Durham, Winburn, and the Charter-house in London, which, in the strain of that age, as it entitled her to the prayers, so it gave her a share in the merits, of all these societies. And for her chastity, as it was unspotted in her marriage, so some years before her death she took on her the vow of celibacy, from Bishop Fisher's hands, in a form yet extant upon our register; the reason, I suppose, that her portraiture is usually taken and depicted with a veil, and in the habit of a nun."

CLVI.—MR. THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Thomas Randolph was formerly Fellow of Trinity College, and possessed much poetical merit, though his writings are now not generally known. After his death a few of his poems were published, the fifth edition in 1664.

Prefixed to this volume, after the manner of those times, are numerous complimentary-verses. One of the writers, Mr. West, of Christ Church, Oxford, thus speaks of these remains:

But all his works are lost, his fire is out,
These are but 's ashes which are thrown about,
And now rak'd up together; all we have
With pious sacrilege snatch'd from the grave,
Are a few meteors, which may make it said
That Tom is yet alive, tho' Randolph's dead.

CLVII.—LINES BY MR. RANDOLPH.

The preceding Number was intended as an apology for introducing the following verses of Mr. Randolph's: they require no other.

ON THE POWER OF MUSIC.

Music, thou queen of souls, get up and string
Thy powerful lute, and some sad requiems sing;
Till flocks requite thy echo with a groan,
And the dull clifts repeat the duller tone:
Then on a sudden with a nimble hand
Run gently o'er the chords, and so command
The pine to dance, the oak his roots forego,
The holme, and aged elm, to foot it too;
Myrtles shall caper, lofty cedars run,
And call the courtly palm to make up one;
Then in the midst of all the jolly train
Strike a sad note, and fix 'em trees again.

CLVIII.—*In Grammaticum Eunuchum.*
By the same.

Grammaticam, Diodore, doces, Eunuche, puellas:
Credo Soloecismum tu, Diodore, facis,
Cum sis exactus quam nec Sporus ille Neronis,
Nec mersus liquidis Hermaphroditus aquis.
Non unam liquit tibi sæva novacula testem,
Propria quæ maribus cur, Diodore, legis?
Quæ Genus aut Sexum variant, Heteroclyta tantum
Posthac, si sapias tu, Diodore, legas.

CLIX.—DR. METCALFE, *the* POPISH MASTER *of* ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Mr. Baker's Account of the Masters of St. John's College, in his MS. History of that foundation, is written, as we have already observed, with great liberality to all parties: and to shew that he was also just in his Sketch of Dr. Metcalfe, the Popish Master, we shall make the following extract from Roger Ascham's excellent work entitled the Schoolmaster.

"Truly Dr. Metcalfe was partial to some—was liberal to all; a master for the whole; a father to every one in the College. There was none so poor, if he had either will to goodness, or wit to learning, that could lack, being there, or should depart from thence for any need. I am witness myself that money many times was brought to young men's studies by strangers whom they knew not; in which doing this worthy Nicholas followed the steps of good old Nicholas, that learned bishop. He was a Papist indeed; but would to God, among us Protestants, I might find but one that would win like praise in doing like good for the advancement of learning and virtue. And yet, though he were a Papist, if any young man given to *new learning* (as they termed it,) went beyond his fellows in wit, labour, and towardness, even the same neither lacked open praise to encourage him, nor private exhibition to maintain him; as worthy Sir John Cheke, if he were alive, would bear witness, and so can many alive; I myself, one of the meanest of a great number in that college, because there appeared in me some small shew of towardness and diligence, lacked not his favour to farther me in learning."

Roger Ascham, as every body knows, was Queen Elizabeth's classical tutor, and fellow of St. John's. He nearly, however, lost his election, having spoken against the Pope, at a time when the tide of opinion in the university ran full in his favour. All the Fellows were against him.

"And

" And yet, (continues Afcham,) for all their open threats, the good father himfelf privately fecured that I fhould even then be chofen Fellow."

Let the liberality of Afcham and Baker, who differed in fentiment fo materially from Dr. Metcalfe, be contrafted with the meannefs of Bifhop Fell. We copy the following extract from Mr. Collins's Difcourfe of Free-thinking :

" The Right Rev. Bifhop Fell corrupted in many places Wood's Hiftory and Antiquities of the Univerfity of Oxford, while it was in the prefs, and in particular ftruck out feveral paffages wherein Wood had done juftice to Hobbes, and inferted others in their ftead derogatory to his fame and character. Of this Mr. Wood himfelf acquainted Mr. Hobbes."

I do not like thee, Dr. Fell—
The reafon why thofe lines may tell,
I do not like thee, Dr. Fell.

CLX.—MR. CAMBRIDGE'S JOKE *verfified.*

Mr. O. Cambridge, whofe Works have been lately publifhed by his fon, can claim only a *nominal* relation to our venerable mother, for he was of the Univerfity of Oxford. But moft of his particular friends being of Cambridge, and he himfelf foon leaving Oxford, we have not fcrupled to throw a good joke of his into very indifferent verfe, and take the liberty of prefenting it, in this form, to our Cambridge readers.

Mr. Cambridge, the Author of the WORLD, *to his Wife, who taxed him with being abfent at Church.*

Quoth Sylvia to her fpoufe at church one day,
" You know, my dear, folks come to church to pray ;
But you ne'er fay your prayers, nor fing a ftave,
Abfent, as if you had no foul to fave :
" Pray hold your tongue, (quoth Atticus, half furl'd,)
I'm thinking, deareft, of *another World.*"

CLXI.

The following epigrams, publifhed at Cambridge, were written by a ftudent of Trinity.

On hearing that the French had melted down their Saints to purchafe Artillery.

Quoth a reverend prieft to a lefs rev'rend friend,
" Where at length will the crimes of thefe French villains end,
Who their faints and their martyrs thus impioufly fell,
And convert into damnable engines of hell?"
" Prithee, why (quoth his friend,) are you fo much furpriz'd,
That Saints had their deferts, and were all *canoniz'd?*"

CLXII.

On hearing a Gentleman who fquinted affert that the Prophecies were to be underftood in a double fenfe.—By the fame.

A double fenfe no wonder ——— fpies ;
The fault's not in his head, but in his eyes.

CLXIII.—ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES *fufceptible of* IMPROVEMENT.

Let no one take offence at the remark made in this day's paper, that our colleges rofe out of the ruins of monafteries. This was but ftating an hiftorical fact, well known to the whole world, and introduced with all due refpect for thefe ancient feats of literature. Monafteries were inftitutions well adapted to the times in which they were founded, and learning obtained refuge in them during the havoc of the dark ages. Our colleges, too, are certainly improvements on thefe old foundations, better fuited to the circumftances of more enlightened periods. But while they are made into a fort of ecclefiaftical corporation ; while we retain graces which exclude very numerous perfons from all our colleges, and deprive them of all academical honours; while we impofe laws neither congenial to the aims of the original founders, to the fpirit of reformed focieties, nor to the fentiments of the prefent age, we fall fo far below the ftandard of perfection ; we retard public improvements ; we oppofe public liberty ; nor can we offer to houfes thus circumfcribed that nobleft of all titles, national inftitutions. High as our colleges ftand in the opinion of Europe and of all the world in other refpects, in this refpect they fink very low. But we wifh for reform, not for defolation ; and hope, therefore, not to fall under the *woe* of a learned Doctor ; we choofe rather to fay, with a father of the Church : Ω ανοητοι, συμβαλετε εαυτυς ξυλω, λαβετε αμπελον· πρωτον μεν φυλλορρει· ειτα βλαςος γινεται, ειτα φυλλον, ειτα ανθος, και μετα ταυτα ομφαξ, ειτα ςαφυλη παρεςηκυια.

Clementis ad Corinth. Ep. α.

CLXIV.—*By a* STUDENT *of* JESUS COLLEGE.

From off that delicate fair cheek,
Oh Maid, too fair, I did but feek
To fteal a kifs, and lo ! your face,
With anger or with fhame it glows ;
What have I done, my gentle Grace,
But change a lily to a rofe ?

At

At once your cheek and brow were fluſh'd,
Your neck and ev'n your boſom bluſh'd;
And ſhame may claim the larger part,
In that ſmooth neck, and all above:
But the bluſh ſo near the heart,
Oh! let it be a bluſh of love.
Pygmalion thus lit up with life
The ſtatue that became his wife.

EPIGRAM.—*By the ſame.*

Dear Anne, a wond'rous Trinity
Hath made thee a Divinity,
The being ſtrangely beautiful,
And ſtrangely chaſte and dutiful,
And what is more than either,
The being each together.

CLXV. — ORIGIN OF STOURBRIDGE FAIR.

The following extract is made from Dr. Fuller's Hiſtory of the Univerſity of Cambridge.

"This Stourbridge Fair is ſo called from Stur, a little rivulet (on both ſides whereof it is kept,) on the eaſt of Cambridge, whereof this original is reported. A clothier of Kendal, a town characterized to be *Laniſicii gloria & induſtria præcellens*, caſually wetting his cloath in water in his paſſage to London, expoſed it there to ſail, on cheap termes, as the worſe for wetting, and yet it ſeems ſaved by the bargain. Next year he returned again with ſome other of his townſmen, proffering drier and dearer cloath to be ſold. So that within few years hither came a confluence of buyers, ſellers, and lookers-on, which are the three principles of a fair. *In memoria* thereof Kendal men challenge ſome privilege in that place, annually chooſing one of the town to be chief, before whom an antic ſword was carried with ſome mirthful ſolemnities, diſuſed of late, ſince theſe ſad times, which put mens' minds into more ſerious employments." This was about 1417.

CLXVI.—*A conſtant* TENURE *of princely* EARLS *of* CAMBRIDGE.

The ſame Fuller obſerves, that "Richard Duke of York was at this time (A. 1436,) Earl of Cambridge, the laſt that wore the honour for many years, in whoſe death it was extinct. And now let the reader at one view behold the great perſons dignified with the earldom of Cambridge:

Scotch Kings:—1. David.—2. Henry. 3. Malcolm.

German Princes:—4. John Earl of Henault.—5. William Marquis of Juliers.

6. Edmund of Langley, fifth ſon to Edward the Third.—7. Edward his ſon. —8. Richard Duke of York, his brother, father to Edward the Fourth."

"No city, town, or place, in England was ever honoured with ſo many and great perſons as Cambridge was, whoſe earldom, ſleeping for almoſt two hundred years, was at laſt conferred by King James on the royally-extracted Marquis Hamilton."

CLXVII. — MR. MASON *and* CHURCH-MUSIC.

Mr. Maſon was Fellow of Pembroke-hall, no leſs diſtinguiſhed for his ſkill in painting and muſic than in poetry. His love of painting occaſioned him to publiſh a Tranſlation of Freſnoy's Latin Poem, *de Re Graphica*, which was accompanied with Notes by Sir Joſhua Reynolds. In his muſical character he publiſhed a book but little known, entitled "A copious Collection of the Portions of the Pſalms of David, Bible, and Liturgy, which have been ſet to Muſic, and ſung as Anthems in the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches of England; prefixed to which is a Critical and Hiſtorical Eſſay on Cathedral Muſic."

At the Reformation, cathedral-muſic conſiſted of harmonical proportions, or, more properly, of a confuſed variety of parts, without any attention to ſimple melodies, or even to ſyllabic diſtinctions. This muſical jargon infuſed itſelf through the whole church-ſervice, not only through the pſalmody and the parts ſtill chanted in cathedrals, but even into thoſe portions of Scripture which are now read, called the Epiſtle and Goſpel.—Speaking of this figurate deſcant, in which different voices were expreſſing different words at the ſame time, Maſon makes the following curious remark:—"One example of this kind may ſuffice, and a more ridiculous one can be hardly conceived. The genealogy in the firſt chapter of St. Matthew's Goſpel was thus ſet to muſic: while the baſs was holding forth the exiſtence of Abraham, the tenor, in defiance of nature and chronology, was begetting Iſaac, the counter-tenor begetting Jacob, and the treble begetting Joſeph and all his brethren."

CLXVIII.

To a Lady, who had, in a poetical Compliment, been compared to a Star.—By Mrs. Le Noir.

To change thee, fair Eliza, to a ſtar,
Is far leſs flattering than, perhaps, deſign'd;
They make thee only rule by night, from far,
Born to give pleaſant days to human kind.

Renounce

Renounce a claim injurious to thy powers,
Content to shine in this terrestrial ball;
A star can glitter but a few short hours,
Whilst thou, sweet Maid, hast charms to gild them all.

E. R.

N. B.—Mr. Wakefield's Epigram, 3d and 4th line, should read thus:

Dextera quam rapido gladium rotat impete, culter
Mox tua tam celeri strinxerit ora meus.

Our introducing *novacula* instead of *culter*, and forgetting to correct the adjective *meus*, to answer it, occasioned the false concord:—*Quod absit a Gilberto Wakefield!*

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRAVELS *in* NORWAY, *by* J. C. FABRICIUS, *lately published at* LEIPSIC.

(*Continued from page* 115, *No.* 112.)

ON the 22d of July our travellers went from Drontheim, in a boat with four oars, for Oerland, there to see the fishing. The weather was unfavourable, so that they did not arrive at Oerland till the evening of the 23d. Oerland is a peninsula of no inconsiderable extent. Its soil is partly peat-earth, and in part a common vegetable-earth, with a mixture of sand, and considerably fertile. On that peninsula stands perhaps the largest village in Norway. To it belong sixteen farms lying all in one neighbourhood.—The peninsula is destitute of wood, but has abundance of turf for fuel. The peats are, when cut, set up vertically to the number of four or five in every different assemblage. After being in this position considerably dried, they are gathered in pyramidal heaps of considerable bulk. In these heaps they remain till the beginning of winter, and they are then carried home on sledges. This whole peninsula has been formed by alluvia; and the inhabitants affirm that its extent is, by the same means, every day enlarged. It is a curious fact, of which conspicuous instances were here observed, that the plants of the North are almost all viviparous; that is, the seed unfolds its energies in the very bosom of the corolla, out of which new buds arise. By such means Nature triumphs in these regions over the disadvantages of an ungenial climate and a barren soil, and in a manner doubles the number of those few summer-days which are favourable to vegetation. The seaports on these northern coasts are never frozen up: ships come and go all winter: but in autumn the sea is extremely tempestuous; and the rockiness of the coast renders its navigation at all times considerably difficult. The granaries and the storehouses for butter, cheese, bread, and other provisions, stand apart from the other buildings, and are, at each place of residence, situate for the most part in the middle of the court. They stand on eight poles, which form a pyramid, and support a work of boards broader than the base, over which another pyramid is then erected. The second pyramid sustains the roof. The board flooring between the two pyramids is at such a distance above the level of the ground, that the rats and mice cannot climb up to it. Care is taken never to place any thing near the edifice which those creatures might use as a ladder; for should they once get in, it would prove extremely difficult to clear it of them. Among other plants in this peninsula Mr. Fabricius observed the *Hippophaë Rhamnoides*, which, if any, he thinks might, from its remarkable hardiness, be very fitly used to form quickset-hedges in these parts.—It is a fine shrub in appearance, is never attacked by insects, and seems ever to thrive the best in places which are the most exposed to the wind. The whole morass on this peninsula appeared by many circumstances to have been formed by a retreat of the waters of the sea. The people even affirmed that different rocks which, thirty or forty years since, were entirely sunken, and in no state of the tide visible above the surface, now remained in part dry, even in the highest spring-tides. There are in the bay abundance of salmon: two hundred or three hundred of them are taken annually by a very simple contrivance. A net is extended from the shore to a certain distance out in the sea; a second net is attached to the farther end of the former, so as to float from it at right angles: as soon as the salmon, who go always in a direction against the wind, are perceived to have been stopped by the first net, the floating-net is drawn round, and their escape is prevented: this is the whole contrivance. A good deal of oats and barley are produced here in mixture: this mixture is not used to make bread, but only a sort of pottage, called *gruau*, which is eaten by servants and by the poor. The population of Oerland had been augmented by the number of from three hundred to four hundred souls within the twelve years immediately preceding the year 1778. The roofs of the houses in the peninsula are in general covered with birch-bark, and over that with turfs. Of late, indeed, the inhabitants had begun to cover them rather with clay,

clay, which they painted red or brown.—This laſt covering was found to be the leaſt expenſive and the moſt durable.—The only occupation by which theſe iſlanders can draw any wealth from other parts is fiſhing. They take large quantities of cod, torſk, and ling, from which they make a good deal of oil, and barrel large quantities of dried and ſalted fiſh for exportation. The cattle are likewiſe, in the winter, fed in part with a mixture of fiſh and lichens boiled together. Mr. Fabricius had here much ſatisfaction in an acquaintance with an old peaſant, whoſe name was Niels Jufterſen Eide.—That old man had been, ſome years before, honoured with a gold medal and a ſilver cup from the Society at Copenhagen for the Improvement of Rural Economy.—From the condition of a peaſant, without a ſhilling, he had riſen by his own induſtry to the poſſeſſion of an eſtate from which he reaps an hundred tons of grain in the year. He is, in a manner, the creator of the fertility of his own lands.—He began with renting and improving one ſmall piece of waſte ground. To this he has been ever ſince making additions which beſpeak both boldneſs of enterprize and ſingular perſeverance in toil.—He has, by a mole, recovered a piece of ground from the ſea: he clothes the bare rocks with productive ſoil taken from the peat-marſhes: he has drained an extenſive piece of ſtagnant water, ſo as to leave of the water only what is wanted for his farm-uſes.—The herring-fiſhery is performed on theſe ſhores by firſt paſſing a great net, called a *nod*, around ſome rocks within the circuit of which there is perceived to be a ſufficient quantity of herrings. The herrings thus confined are taken out with ſmaller nets at leiſure.—Several thouſand tons may thus be ſometimes taken at once. At this time in the ſeaſon the belly of the herring is uſually reddiſh, and its excrements are of the ſame colour. Theſe appearances are aſcribed to the ſmall craw-fiſh which the herrings are known to devour with great voracity. The herrings, to free them from this excrement, are generally left during ſome days in the confinement of the *nod* before they are taken out of the ſea. Great quantities of the whiting-pout, or *Gadus Barbatus*, are often taken on the ſame coaſts: this ſpecies are found to be much infeſted with *Lerneæ*, or fiſh-lice.

On the 27th of July our travellers proceeded to an iſle called Otterholm. They obſerved that the inhabitants of that iſle ſmoke the leaves of the *Angelica Archangelica* as a ſubſtitute for tobacco. They are likewiſe accuſtomed to uſe as a ſtrong drink an infuſion of the leaves of that plant in brandy. In their paſſage among theſe iſles they obſerved ſea-dogs from time to time raiſing their black ſnouts above the ſurface of the water. This marine-animal is much hated by the fiſhermen, becauſe it frightens away the fiſhes which they wiſh to take. Its hide and fat are not penetrable by bullets. On the rocks at a diſtance from the ſhore it is ſaid to be ſo little afraid of man, that any number of the ſpecies may be eaſily deſtroyed by knocking them on the head.—Juniper-buſhes are commonly burnt in the beſt apartments in this country, on account of the agreeable ſmell which they diffuſe while burning. There is, however, an acid pungency in their ſmoke. Several of the *fuci*, or ſea-weeds, are, in mixture with boiled fiſh, given for food to the cows. There is one among them, the *fucus comedibilis*: it fattens cows very faſt, and gives an exquiſite flavour to their milk. The eider-duck is a native of theſe rocks. The people of the country prepare neſts for theſe fowls among the rocks, and ſeize for their hire the down which the mother-duck plucks from her own body to give warmth to her eggs and young. One man living on one of the rocks the fartheſt from the land will collect in a year from fifty to one hundred pounds of eider-down, each pound being worth ten rixdollars. There is a law by which any perſon killing an eider-duck is ſubject to a fine of ten rixdollars; and yet there are numbers every year deſtroyed, both by ſhooting them with the gun and by carrying away their eggs.

Another ſail brought our travellers to Chriſtianſand. This is a trading-town of moderate ſize, ſituate partly on a jutting point of land, and in part on three ſmall iſles, forming a bay of ſome conſiderable extent, and almoſt circular. The houſes of this town are arranged in an irregular circle around the rocks. The town itſelf was founded by Chriſtian VI. in the year 1734. It contains about three thouſand inhabitants. It has a good harbour, which ſhips can enter and ſail from with any wind. Between the three iſles and the main-land there is room even for the largeſt fleets: the anchorage is good; and ſhips can come cloſe up to any part of the town. The fiſhery principally employs the induſtry and commerce of the inhabitants of Chriſtianſand. That induſtry and trade were long left excluſively to the Engliſh Company ſettled in this town; but

but they are now exercised freely by the townsmen in general. The town itself possesses considerable fisheries: and it is also the common place of sale for all the fish taken in the neighbourhood. Christiansand has also a considerable trade in timber. The timber, however, which it exports, is of inferior quality, and goes for the greater part to Ireland.

On the 30th of July our travellers sailed from Christiansand for Bye, a distance of about twenty miles. It is a very dangerous navigation, in which many vessels are from time to time lost. But Mr. Fabricius and his friend performed it in safety. Bye is a small village, inhabited by fishermen. Its neighbourhood is, though rocky, tolerably fertile, and exhibits both meadows and corn-fields. The abundance of sea-weeds on the coast has lately encouraged the inhabitants of this neighbourhood to try the manufacture of kelp, as in Scotland; but they have not hitherto been very successful in the attempt. The equipment of a fishing-boat costs an expence not less than fifty or sixty rix-dollars.

On the way from Bye to Udere our travellers observed that sea-weeds were in different places used as manure to the arable land. Upon enquiry they learned that the land was by this manure kept fertile in a course of constant tillage.—Wheat, oats, and barley, were the grains growing upon it: they were in sufficiently luxuriant growth.

At Walderhog, as Mr. Fabricius was walking on the beach, he saw a vessel pass with a lading of kelp. It was observed with great indignation by some inhabitants of Walderhog. They complained that the burning of the sea-weeds drove away the fish; and they threatened to remonstrate to Government against the permission of this practice. The tomb of King Walder was near the inn: it is large, round, and formed of a prodigious number of stones which appear to have been taken out of the sea. The base is now covered with earth and overgrown with grass. Many of the stones have been taken away in the expectation of finding treasures under them. A spacious vaulted grotto was another object of curiosity near this village. It is, at the entrance, of considerable width and elevation. The roof becomes continually lower as it retires backwards. One of the sides is of granite, the other lime-stone. At the bottom appears a large orifice, which is said to form a communication between this and another grotto still larger. This grotto is perfectly dry within. It was formerly, perhaps, a haunt of pirates: wild beasts now take shelter in it during the winter. Near this grotto our travellers passed over an extensive peat-morass, of which a great part was tilled and sown with corn and barley. It appeared to have been anciently a forest of pines and birches.

On the 4th of August, at Wolden, Mr. Fabricius inspected certain huts, which were shewn as the remains of an establishment which one Dr. Erichsen had attempted to form here on a project of manufacturing saltpetre out of sea-weeds and putrid fish. He had borrowed large sums of money on the strength of his project; but when he came to carry it into effect, not a particle of saltpetre was he able to produce. On the sea-shore Mr. Fabricius observed, in this neighbourhood, a stratum of that which Linnæus denominates *talky earth*.

At Læken, the next remarkable place which our travellers visited, they found the inhabitants to be, in a manner, strangers to the subdivision of labour which prevails in other parts. Every man acted as his own taylor, shoemaker, smith, miller, and carpenter. The corn was in general bad. Large heaps of peat, or turf, for fuel were every where to be seen; as also heaps of the same turf and peat-earth intended for use as a manure. They found the inhabitants of Læken likewise busy in collecting the leaves of certain trees, to be given for food to their cattle in winter.

At Dalvigen they had much satisfaction in conversing with Mr. Krog, the parish-minister, a man of worth and learning, whose endeavours had principally contributed to introduce the practice of inoculation into Norway. It is remarkable, that, amongst other prejudices against inoculation, the Norwegians are simple enough to believe that the fishery has been of late less successful on account of the introduction of that practice into their country. The most common disorder on this coast is pleurisy. Cancer is also more common here than in some other places.

Our travellers arrived at Bergen on the evening of the 14th of August. After telling their names and producing their passports, they were required to wait immediately upon the commander, who held the principal authority in the town.—Bergen is the largest town in Norway, and the principal in trade. Immediately behind it rise lofty mountains, scarcely accessible

cessible on horseback. These mountains are constantly overhung with clouds, which descend upon the town in frequent rains. There is a proverb that calls Bergen the *Chamber-pot of Norway*. Its inhabitants never venture out of doors without an umbrella. The town is large, and of handsome construction, with straight streets, which are, however, rendered angular and unequal by the contiguous rocks. It contains about twenty thousand inhabitants. Trade is the only resource for the subsistence and wealth of all these people. Bergen is the staple for all the fish and fish-oil taken on this coast. The carrying-trade of this port for these articles is however chiefly in the hands of the English, the Dutch, and the Swedes. Bergen owes the origin of its commerce to the merchants of the Hanseatic League; fifty-eight store-houses are still to be seen on the quays, which were established here by those merchants for the convenience of their exportation of fish.—They had also a particular Court here, the decisions of which tended to exclude the native inhabitants from all share in the trade: they were however entirely expelled, by the vigour chiefly of a bailiff Walkendorff. Bergen exports also tar and timber. Models of a threshing-mill and a drill-plough were here shewn to Mr. Fabricius as mechanical curiosities.—The hospitals and public schools he inspected with approbation. Among the pupils of the Harmonic-academy he observed some eminent instances of early genius in music and in the arts of design.—Bergen possesses a most laudable institution for the encouragement of the useful arts. From Bergen our travellers sailed for Copenhagen on the 20th of August.—Weary of the sea-voyage they went on shore at Fladstrand on the 29th, and proceeded thence by land. They passed through Jutland, and on the 4th of September arrived at Kiel.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR very useful Publication of last month contains an article entitled "Advantages which the Fur Trade of the North-West Coast of America offer to Great Britain."

The zeal of the writer fairly entitles him to the signature he has adopted. He founds his opinions in part upon a plan suggested by Captain King in the year 1780; but taking no notice of the many adventures which Captain King's communications gave rise to, I am led to conclude your Correspondent was not in possession of the information that could be afforded on the subject. Unless those adventures are adverted to, the article unintentionally conveys a reflection on our merchants, who, if Captain King's suggestions had not been acted on, might be considered deficient in commercial enterprize.

In the European Magazine of 1788 or 1789 is an article giving a detailed account of all the voyages made to the North-West Coasts subsequent to Captain Cook's. The author of this was, I believe, the late Mr. John Henry Cox, many years Resident at Canton, to whose commercial spirit, and zeal for the success of the fur-trade in general, every one who knew him will bear ample testimony.

The plan suggested by Captain King, as stated by your Correspondent, is, "That the East India Company's ships should each carry an additional number of men, making one hundred in the whole; and thus two vessels, one of two hundred, the other of one hundred and fifty tons, might, according to his calculation, be purchased at Canton, and equipped for sea with one year's provisions and pay for six thousand pounds."

Captain King did not advert to the circumstances of the Company's trade being carried on by the chartered ships: consequently one hundred men could not be sent by the Company to China but as charter party passengers, and with the additional expence of monthly pay; they must then be maintained in China from September till March, (April being the earliest period when he proposes the ships should sail for the coast). Here would therefore be an expence incurred of the passage, pay, and provisions, of one hundred men, which state as follows:

Charter-party passage per man, (100,) supposed 10l. -	£.1000
Wages 100 men from April, time of sailing from England to China, till embarkation on board the vessels, 2l. per month, twelve months	£.2400
Subsistence at Canton from 15th September to 15th March, (six months,) 2s. per day per man for 100 men -	£.1800
	£.5200

This estimate is sufficient to shew that the expence of the first article in such a plan would destroy every prospect of profit

fit, and that only in the present time is to be considered, as the voyages of Captain Vancouver and others have left nothing to be done in a voyage to the North-West Coast as a voyage of discovery; and the calculation of six thousand pounds as a sufficient sum for the purchase and equipment of two vessels at Canton, I venture to assure your Correspondent, would be found very deficient, independent of the uncertainty of meeting two vessels adapted to the purpose.

Equipments have been made from Bombay and Bengal; in some cases a voyage to our settlement in New South Wales, combined with that to the North-West-Coasts; but the profit has not sufficiently encouraged the adventurers to continue the trade. In India the outfit of vessels is unavoidably great, from the advance paid on the European first-cost of almost all the articles comprized in it. Europeans must be employed as seamen, whose pay, and that of the commander and officers, far exceeds the pay of ships equipped from this country; and to these disadvantages may be added the high interest of money and premiums of insurance. Many other circumstances might be adduced as operating against the prosecution of this trade from India, from whence ships have sailed without any impediment from the East India Company.

I agree with your Correspondent, that the British nation has an undoubted right to trade to the North-West Coast of America; but I cannot give my assent to the manner in which he proposes this trade should be carried on by the East India Company. He takes iron as the principal article to be bartered on the North-West Coast, and proposes sending it to China in the Company's ships, there to be transhipped on board two or more vessels of one hundred tons each: but he does not advert to the heavy port-charges upon all vessels at the port of Canton, however small; nor does he seem apprized, that the Chinese do not willingly allow the transhipment of goods in general, and are particularly jealous of the exportation of iron, conceiving it may be applied to the manufactory of arms against themselves.

Iron is not now the principal article which the natives of America will barter their skins for. Blue and scarlet cloth has, I am informed, become in request among them; consequently an equipment to the North-West Coast would be far more expensive than your Correspondent is aware of; and the experience of the past has not encouraged the private merchants in India and China to continue the trade.

That the Americans have derived benefit from this commerce, I am very well convinced; but in calculating their advantages it is to be considered, that the commanders and officers of their ships have sailed at less wages than our's; and on their arrival at China, instead of selling their skins for dollars, they barter them for inferior teas, generally bohea, which in America affords a very considerable advance on the China price. A large portion, therefore, of the five hundred per cent. your Correspondent asserts to have been gained by an American in 1799, is to be attribnted to the profit on a homeward bound cargo.

An equipment to the North-West Coast of America cannot be made more advantageously than from this country; but the length of the voyage, and the heavy port-charges at Canton, can only be counterbalanced by the advantages of bartering the furs with the Chinese for teas and other Chinese commodities, thereby securing a profit on the homeward voyage: but I am not so unreasonable as to expect the East India Company will permit their exclusive trade from China to be infringed for the benefit of any individual, or for the public advantage of retaining in this country the number of dollars which would have purchased the returning cargo; for your Correspondent admits, that the Americans procure the articles bartered for the furs from Great Britain?

Respecting the 72,941 dollars stated in the exports from America to the North-West Coast for one year ending 30th September, 1799, I cannot help conjecturing that amount comprizes the whole value of the ships, provisions, and stores of every kind; probably an adventure of spirits for New South Wales may be included; and I must add, also, that I ever entertain my doubts of extravagant profits, such as five hundred per cent., upon any commercial adventure: I generally, before the admission, request a debtor and creditor statement.

The price of six otter-skins at Canton, in January 1803, as I am informed by a friend of mine now in London, was only fifteen dollars per skin; therefore before any hasty conclusions are drawn of the actual value of that trade to this country, I would recommend your Correspondent to compute the probable number of skins to be collected annually on the Coast, the

 price

price they are likely to produce at market, and the number, cost, and charges, of the vessels to be employed in this collection.

I should derive a heart-felt satisfaction if a plan could be devised by which the trade to the North-West Coast of America could be rendered exclusively beneficial to the British Nation; but in effecting this the chartered rights of the greatest Company in the world ought not to be infringed. The North-West Trade cannot, in my opinion, be advantageously carried on by the East India Company: it is a trade individuals only can derive profit from; and to obtain this, those they employ should be active, honourable, and economical. Most adventurers on the outset have been misled by the idea that a cargo of furs was to be obtained without much difficulty; and those who have failed one season have been confident of success a future one: but in acquiring experience the original stock has in some cases been entirely exhausted. VERITAS.

THE POPULATION ACT.

COUNTY OF GLOCESTER.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
HUNDRED OF							
Berkley	3,450	3,979	9,148	10,074	3,968	6,151	19,222
Bisley	2,791	3,222	6,469	7,409	1,390	6,021	13,878
Blidesloe	336	353	916	839	568	265	1,755
Botloe	984	1,032	2,668	2,515	1,647	378	5,183
Bradley	792	868	1,999	2,050	1,973	620	4,049
Briavell's, St.	2,148	2,204	5,267	5,126	1,773	2,703	10,393
Brightwells-Barrow	1,151	1,277	2,855	2,999	1,918	1,236	5,854
Cheltenham	823	962	1,933	2,214	736	553	4,147
Cleeve	309	317	662	693	474	62	1,355
Crowthorne and Minely	934	1,024	2,182	2,383	1,905	257	4,565
Deerhurst	526	490	1,304	1,372	1,149	303	2,676
Dudstone and King's Barton	1,437	1,607	3,762	3,807	3,850	1,089	7,569
Grumbalds Ash	1,351	1,572	3,514	3,892	2,373	1,123	7,406
Henbury	852	989	2,287	2,604	1,325	168	4,891
Kiftsgate	2,510	2,752	6,039	6,349	5,840	1,863	12,388
Lancaster, Duchy of	376	400	904	829	935	192	1,731
Langley and Swineshead	1,983	2,180	5,126	5,295	2,267	1,421	10,421
Longtrees	2,811	3,085	6,560	7,273	937	2,149	13,833
Puckle Church	665	749	1,843	1,932	609	762	3,775
Rapsgate	638	678	1,454	1,638	996	339	3,092
Slaughter	1,335	1,470	3,411	3,491	3,000	1,351	6,909
Tewkesbury	546	643	1,526	1,511	1,160	217	3,037
Thornbury	966	1,068	2,456	2,575	2,480	1,155	5,031
Tibaldstone	183	218	462	498	789	63	960
Westbury	769	875	2,155	2,105	1,202	425	4,260
Westminster	663	752	1,753	1,724	1,079	257	3,477
Whitstone	1,704	1,976	4,386	5,011	1,959	3,541	9,397
CITY OF							
Bristol and Barton Regis Hundred of	10,403	14,413	26,943	36,702	658	10,190	63,645
Glocester	1,325	1,732	3,428	4,151	93	2,317	7,579
TOWN OF							
Cirencester	837	1,050	1,836	2,294	228	940	4,130
Tewksbury	859	1,146	1,932	2,267	39	1,534	4,199
	46,457	55,133	117,180	133,629	49,420	49,645	250,809

COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
HUNDRED OF							
Broxash	1,869	1,968	4,867	4,850	4,585	650	9,717
Ewyas Lacy	638	725	1,499	1,574	1,221	183	3,073
Greytree	1,762	1,948	4,464	4,474	2,811	1,003	8,938
Grimsworth	1,100	1,171	2,830	2,829	2,063	411	5,659
Huntington	913	985	2,169	2,313	1,450	603	4,482
Radlow	1,879	2,121	5,272	5,328	4,572	2,323	10,600
Stretford	1,444	1,587	3,686	3,8[illegible]	1,766	503	7,518
Webtree	1,215	1,367	3,349	2,259	2,792	605	6,608
Wigmore	839	914	2,204	2,287	1,544	218	4,491
Wolphy	2,216	2,400	5,567	5,826	4,532	1,231	11,393
Wormelow	1,565	1,729	4,476	4,316	2,962	498	8,792
CITY OF							
Hereford	1,392	1,715	3,023	3,805	99	1,315	6,828
	16,832	18,630	43,406	44,693	30,397	8,543	88,099
The following RETURNS *came too late for Regular Insertion*							
RADLOW.							
Eggleton . . . . | Parish	29	31	80	72	144	11	152
WEBTREE.							
Dore . . . . | Parish	70	75	296	271	467	17	567
Dorstone . . . . | Parish	72	86	173	200	253	17	373
	17,003	18,822	43,955	45,236	31,261	8,558	89,121

COUNTY OF HERTFORD.

HUNDRED OF							
Braughin	2,141	2,472	6,302	6,622	1,916	1,334	12,924
Broadwater	2,203	2,522	6,118	5,963	3,770	2,195	12,081
Dacorum	3,511	3,785	9,037	9,540	4,438	2,834	18,579
Edwintree	1,328	1,542	3,521	3,680	1,753	1,082	7,201
Hertford	1,765	1,918	4,828	4,999	1,605	859	9,827
Hitchin and Perton	1,361	1,446	3,299	3,432	1,149	738	6,731
Odsey	970	1,099	2,592	2,640	1,680	503	5,232
Cashio	3,358	4,017	9,305	9,299	4,000	2,574	18,604
TOWN OF							
Hertford	529	666	1,762	1,598	199	437	3,360
St. Alban's	515	625	1,297	1,741	101	575	3,038
	17,681	20,092	48,063	49,514	20,611	12,861	97,577

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Perfons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
HUNDRED OF							
Hurftingftone	2,011	2,534	5,699	5,745	2,729	1,299	11,444
Leightonftone	1,273	1,530	3,577	3,669	2,194	529	7,426
Normancrofs	1,295	1,522	3,367	3,435	2,218	797	6,802
Tofeland	1,912	2,214	4,885	5,156	2,389	980	10,041
TOWN OF							
Huntingdon	350	350	993	1,042	6	879	2,035
	6,841	8,150	18,521	19,047	9,536	4,484	37,568

For the Monthly Magazine.

A TOUR *in* DENMARK, *by* PROFESSOR OLIVARIUS, *of* KIEL *in* HOLSTEIN.

(From Le Nord Littéraire, &c.)

(Continued from p. 129, No. 112.)

"WE proceeded towards Haderfleben (continues M. Kuttner,) diftant about four miles and half from Apenrade, and thus, come nearer and nearer to the mountains of Jutland, which commence in the neighbourhood of the former tour. Haderfleben is a fmall city, poffeffing fome manufactures, and a degree of maritime commerce. If its name appears much better known in Denmark and in Sweden, than that of many others, it is principally from this reafon, that it is, as it were, the firft German town to be met with in coming from thofe countries, and where we feem to take leave of the inhabitants of the North. Perfons of condition here no longer fpeak Danifh, but German. The former language is neverthelefs that which preachers employ in the pulpit, and that which the poftilions ufe among themfelves. The inhabitants of this town merit praife for their affiduity in cultivating mufic.

"From Haderfleben the mountains rife more and more, and the forefts begin to difplay their immenfe curtains; forefts not formed of pine and fir-trees, as one might be inclined to think, but birch-trees, intermingled with oaks and alders. It is only further in the North, in Sweden, for example, and in Norway, that we find entire forefts of the firft-mentioned trees, which, however, are to be met with in different places of the Electorate of Hanover, and of the Duchy of Mecklenburgh, &c.

"Travellers ufually make in proceeding through Jutland, a fmall *detour*, to vifit the town of *Chriftiansfeld*, or, according to the phrafe of the poftilions, the *Holy Town*. It is a town built by the Moravian Brethren, a little more than twenty years ago, and inhabited by thofe fectaries. You will find it handfome, of fingular neatnefs, and laid down as to a line—one might even call it an affemblage of Dutch villas. The buildings exhibit a yellow brick colour, which is agreeably fet off by the green of the trees placed before the fronts, and feparated by intervals forming either a court, or a garden. Thefe peaceable *Brethren*, of fingular reputation for their probity and gentle manners, are very induftrious. We find here feveral manufactures of different kinds, fuch as frying-pans, pantaloons, woollen ftuffs, of an ordinary quality, indeed, but very ftrong, very durable, and very well executed; whence the prices are generally rather dear.

"The firft town on this fide, in all refpects Danifh, is Colding, fituated at the diftance of about four miles from Haderfleben. Our traveller remarks, that it is exactly the fame with towns and countries, as it is with individuals. At

first we find in their physiognomy, something which pleases or displeases us. If after that we feel a series of impressions analogous to the former, our humour intermixes itself with them, and we approve or disapprove of the whole. This is, perhaps, (adds this candid writer,) what occurred to me, on my entrance into Jutland; but, perhaps, there is likewise this difference between that province and Sleswick, that we often observe between two countries, where a simple rivulet forms a separation, not to speak of those which have a considerable interval between them, such, for instance, as an arm of the sea. The aspect of Colding displeased me; the inns displeased me; nothing found favour in my eyes; I was no longer in Sleswick; I was no longer in Germany; I found myself in the centre of Denmark. "Constrained by our impartiality; (says Professor Olivarius,) we are obliged to confess, that the difference observable in coming near Denmark, and, all at once, at the first view of Colding, is singularly striking. We have travelled much ourselves; we have several times entered Denmark by that route; we have conversed with a number of travellers, Danish and foreign, all of whom agree as to the enormous difference which prevails almost at the very instant that you quit the frontiers; every one is struck with the contrast of Christiansfeld, of Hadersleben; the contrast of the industry, the activity, the fashions, the manners, the air, and the character of the inhabitants; and lastly, every thing, with all the objects perceived in Jutland. It is, doubtless, a reflection rather mortifying to make on the administration of the country, but it is no less true; equity, however, requires, at the same time, our observing, that, as the mountains and forests commence here, it is here, likewise, that the climate characterizes the contrast by a singular concatenation of circumstances, and a dimunition of fertility in the soil."

M. Kuttner complains bitterly of the visitation which the commissaries of the customs made of his effects; but this, the Professor observes, ought not to have disconcerted him; for, can this, says he, bear a comparison with the rigours, not to say, vexations, experienced in England and in Austria?

In going from hence to *Snoghoi*, to cross the Little Belt, we pass very near Frederica, a fortress and town, endowed with singular privileges. From Snoghoi, our voyager crossed the Belt, with the help of a favourable wind in about seventeen minutes, and landed at *Middlefart*, a very small town of Fionia, with nothing in it remarkable; we find here neither neatness nor architectural construction, nor the exteriors of the houses of Sleswick; no more convenience, no more elegance. It is not, says the Professor, without a particular satisfaction, that we find an observation of our traveller, that, next to England, he knows of no country wherein travelling is more agreeable than in Sleswick: certainly, if he had seen the other two parts, infinitely more fertile and richer than the middle, which he traversed, how much higher would he have risen in his elogiums! He observed, however, an air of easy circumstances, and saw not a single individual in wooden shoes, as he perceived but very few country-seats; he found abundance of manufactures, many work-shops, a very few brilliant liveries. The roads are good, or, at least, tolerably good, and travelling is pretty expeditious. An excellent regulation is in force here, that of giving a billet to the postillions, whereon is marked the hour of departure, and which the traveller signs at every post; which enables him to make his complaints, without laying a formal accusation. These billets are inspected by the postmasters, who are obliged to pay attention to them; and, in order that foreign travellers may know the contents, they are desired to sign them in French, while the postillions are, on their part, obliged to present them: the usual travelling-rate is one mile per hour—that is the rule.

Here follows a remarkable observation of the author, and which is not destitute of foundation. From Eutin, to the frontiers of Jutland, (he observes,) "I found no inn, which was not better than all those that I met with in the great number that lie between Berlin, Dresden, Prague, Leipzig, Gotha, Magdeburg and Brunswick. But the house of Mr. *Hass* at Sleswick, and the posthouse at Appenrade, resemble the best hotels that I have seen, although they are neither so vast nor so brilliant as the *hotel* of *Poland* at Dresden, or the celebrated inns of Frankfort. The apartments are not so large, or so elegant; but, on the other hand, there is every thing that can be wished for, in respect of agreeableness, neatness and convenience, as likewise good chear. The apartment where we dined at Apenrade was hung with handsome paper, and decorated with two commodes of a beautiful *acajou*, and also with

with two tables of the same wood. In the adjoining chambers were to be seen beds with curtains of handsome chintz; the linen appeared to be of the finest cloth. I lay, (says he,) at Sleswick, in a room hung with Chinese silk. I found at Flensburgh, at Plon, and other places, tables richly spread with porcelain vases, that could be only considered as objects of luxury. It is true, that in all these inns, living is not very cheap—but neither is it excessively dear. The price of eatables is much higher in the North of Germany than in the South.

"At this moment, I am on the Great Belt, (exclaims M. Kuttner, to one of his friends.) During four years together, that I have kept up a regular correspondence with you, it has never yet been my lot to write to you from ship-board, although I have made a number of sea-voyages; but, for the most part I was on the different coasts of Great Britain, which bear very little resemblance to that wherein I am now cradled so softly. As hitherto I have found every thing in the North, more agreeable and engaging than I had expected; I likewise find the sea much more gentle than I had supposed. The Baltic, as you know, has neither flux nor reflux, and consequently, it does not give ships in a calm that disagreeable movement which always made me sea-sick on the British coasts.

"The islands, the bays, the promontories, (continues this writer,) appear more and more striking. The sea is, at this instant, like a mirrour, the air calm, the sun warm and agreeable. While writing this, I am seated in my voiture, a *cassette* or writing-box on my knees, and I feel hardly any motion; there only wants one circumstance to render the scene a classical one, that it was not here that the heroes of Homer and Virgil wandered, landed, ravaged, atchieved their exploits, and prosecuted their memorable adventures."—The author crossed the Belt in the height of summer, and the Professor adds: "We shall confront him with the mythology of the North, the Icelandic Sagas, filled with high exploits and great adventures, to prove that it requires a milder and happier climate to animate and exalt the poetic vein of a Homer, and a Virgil."

It is about six miles from Middlesart to *Odensee*, the capital of Fionia; this is a pretty large town, but not very populous, and the buildings announce nothing of grandeur. There reside here, however, during the winter, a pretty numerous noblesse, and this metropolis is the only town except Copenhagen, out of the duchies, that possesses a theatre and a regular company of comedians. A canal has been lately dug here, about a league in length, to facilitate the transport of merchandise brought by shipping, which can only be landed at that distance from the town.

"I shall not repeat the eulogiums," says the author, "that I have often heard made on the fertility of the soil of this island (Fionia) and on its agriculture; I mean, that the parts which I have seen (as I only crossed it) are better cultivated and richer than the centre, and we meet with more country-seats; but I have always thought that this island cannot be compared, by any means, with the pleasant parts of Europe, and that for its reputation in respect of fertility, and a well-cultivated soil, it is indebted to the Danes, that may have compared it with the isle of Zealand; which is still worse. I have observed in the inland parts of Sweden, tracts infinitely more fertile and better cultivated: we must, however, caution our readers, against entertaining the notion, that, in general, Sweden is better cultivated than Denmark; it is certainly much less so, and there is a reason that it should be so.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONSIDERATIONS *on the* CESSION *of* LOUISIANA *by* FRANCE *to the* UNITED STATES, *and its probable consequences not only to those* NATIONS, *but to* SPAIN *and* BRITAIN.

THE cession of Louisiana to the United States of North America, although it contains in itself the seeds of the greatest political revolution that ever the world witnessed, has been passed over *sub silentio*, as a matter of no weight in the scale of European politics. No axiom can, however, be more self-evident than that it will, at no very far distant period, transfer the *stewardship* (if I may be allowed the term) of the South American treasures, from the Spanish Government into other hands: and cause a very extraordinary, if not a total, alteration in the system and relative state of politics of almost every European nation, whilst the United States are inextricably drawn into the vortex of European politics—a measure deprecated by all the philosophical and political writers who have employed their pens on American affairs, and by none

none more so than the late General Washington.

It is true, that the free navigation of the river Mississippi was a most desireable object to the United States, and they have effectually attained it by the possession of the Province of Louisiana, forming its Western bank; but they have attained also more than they had occasion for; they have added bulk to what was before too unwieldy; and have laid an immense charge on their useful possessions, in order to add those which will not only be useless but burthensome. The purchase of Louisiana, on a superficial glance, may seem beneficial to the United States; yet whoever will go deeper into the subject will soon discover that it exhibits the strongest proof of the impolicy and weakness of their Government. It was not a measure of sober reason and sound policy, but a temporary shift to gain the present administration popularity, and to prevent a schism in the United States, which, by the very means they have taken to avoid it, is rendered absolutely certain at a future period.

The territory of the United States, before the accession of Louisiana, was too unwieldy for their Government; two insurrections of the Western against the Eastern parts, within the space of six years, have ascertained the impatience of the former under the restraint imposed upon them by the Fœderal compact, and their wishes to have an independant Government of their own. The most material obstacle to their wishes was their having no outlet to the sea for the exportation of their produce, but through the channel of the Mississippi, the navigation of which was only enjoyed by a treaty with Spain. When that was obstructed at the expiration of the treaty, they threatened their Government if it did not immediately do them *justice* (as they termed it) they would instantly procure it for themselves, by attacking New Orleans and the other Spanish settlements on the Mississippi. They accordingly began to arm, and the American Government saw itself strangely involved in the hazard either of a war with Spain and consequently France, or of a civil commotion. To free themselves from this dilemma, the American Government applied to that of Spain to renew the treaty for granting to the inhabitants of the United States the free navigation of the Mississippi, and the right of depositing their goods at New Orleans, on the same terms as they had formerly held it; but Spain, at the time of this application, was entirely under the controul of France, and could not stir without her consent. France was again plunged into a war with Britain, and money was absolutely necessary to enable her to maintain the contest. Buonaparte was fully aware of the importance of Louisiana, not only to draw gold from the American Government, but also to procure their friendship, or at least neutrality, either of which was indispensably necessary to his designs against Britain. He, therefore, under a pretence of being better able than Spain to maintain Louisiana against the United States, and of preserving for his good ally a boundary or barrier to the whole of her South American dominions, extorted it from her, and, to her great astonishment and grief, immediately sold it to the United States for sixteen millions of dollars. From a cursory view of these facts may be collected the impolicy and weakness of the American Government; the total loss of the dominion of South America by Spain; the insidiousness and ambition of the Ruler of France; and the real interest of Britain. The effects which the cession of Louisiana may have upon each nation, will be separately considered, and such conclusions drawn from the whole as the extent of human probability will justify, the soundest basis whereon speculative opinion can be grounded.

The territory of the United States, as has been observed and lamented by the late General Washington in his *Farewell Address* to the Citizens, has been characterized by the three geographical descriptions of the Northern, the Southern, and the Western divisions. The inhabitants of the latter have, in two instances, shewn an intractability and a desire to separate from those of the two former, and have been retained only by force, which is quite incompatible with the doctrine of an Union founded on mutual convenience and utility. To prevent their breaking out into an open revolt, the Government has been *necessitated* to increase an already too large extent of territory, and to break through their natural boundary, such as to every one must appear to be that of the Mississippi on the western side. They have been *compelled* to purchase an immense tract of land for which they can have no real use, and which must prove an incumbrance; although the acquisition of it has cost the northern and southern an

divisions, on which the expence must ultimately fall without deriving any benefit from it, the sum of sixteen millions of dollars. Can it be wondered at, that such a measure of inutility and expence should have created, as it has, a great deal of opposition on their part? Certainly not. The vast extent of the United States was already detrimental to them, because it drew off and scattered the population and militated against its improvement and security, which were only to be attained by a steady settlement. Multitudes daily flocked to the West, and increased the strength of those who were disaffected to, and evidently discovered an intention of withdrawing themselves from, the Union. It was therefore a matter of serious consideration for the Government, whether it was not more political even to have given up the Western territory, which was unmanageable, than to have added to it at vast expence of the Eastern, over which they had a perfect command. As Washington in his Farewell Address justly observes, "It is the unity of Government which is the main pillar in the edifice of the real independence of the United States; the support of their tranquillity at home, and their peace abroad; of their safety, of their prosperity, of that very liberty which they so highly prize." Was it not then madness to add to the magnitude of that edifice, whose magnitude before threatened its falling to pieces? Louisiana has not only added to the magnitude, but destroyed the compactness of the United States, without which Union cannot subsist. Each state must be so situated relatively to the others, as to draw a mutual benefit from the union of the whole. Louisiana is totally distinct from, and must rather prove a clog than an advantage to, the United States. If the Government was of opinion that the free navigation of the Mississippi was indispensably necessary to their interest, it would have been infinitely better for them and Spain to have treated for the purchase of the Floridas, which would have given them that advantage, and have perfected the *arrondissement* of the United States, without affording any cause of jealousy to Spain. The Mississippi would then have been an effectual and unequivocal boundary to both: but there is now no boundary between them but an imaginary one, and the consequence must be a continual heart-burning and a series of expostulation. The Western Territory, which might have been extremely valuable to the United States, will again become a desert as its inhabitants, attracted by the riches of Mexico, will cross over into Louisiana to partake of them either in a direct or indirect manner. If they were intractable in the Western Territory, they will of course become much more so at a greater distance; and being secured from the other parts of the United States by the Mississippi, a strong barrier and easy to be defended, it may be guessed that they will be no longer obedient to them than may suit their inclination. The United States seem to have done their utmost to render them independent; for, besides the effectual barrier of the Mississippi, they have procured for them the city of New Orleans, situate on the Gulf of Mexico; so that instead of being, as heretofore, dependent on the Eastern States for the consumption and exportation of the chief part of their produce, they have an immediate communication with foreign parts, particularly the West Indies. From the vicinage of such a restless, enterprizing, and ungovernable horde* as that which is going to people Louisiana, any attempt on the part of Spain to suppress illicit commerce will be succeeded by open violence; and it does not require the least penetration to see that even the Government of the United States, if ever so well inclined to keep on terms with Spain, will be unable to stop the torrent which will burst into Mexico through Louisiana. If then (as I venture to predict) the consequence of the cession of Louisiana to the United States will be the *total loss to Spain of its South American dominions*,† it will naturally be asked how France could have given birth to so impolitic a measure, seeing that it would be in her power, whenever she might think fit, to extract those treasures from Spain

* The inhabitants of the western territory are no better than a *horde* of tartars. If a family leave their hut to go about their daily labor, at their return they find it, perhaps, taken possession of by new comers, who will dispute it with them; no *tenure* being acknowledged among them but that of *occupancy*; no *right* but that of *superior force*.

† It has been already predicted at a time when circumstances did not render it nearly so probable as at present: the following is a literal translation from the second volume of Brissot's *View of America*: "I have mentioned precious metals. The Americans are in the neighbourhood of the countries which produce them. These countries are the abodes of indolence, which dispenses not with

whilst they were at her command; I answer, that the reins of the French Government are at present in the hands of a man, who is either so totally blinded by *ambition* as not to foresee consequences; or, if he does foresee them, he trusts to the success of that *ambition* to controul them, and undo all he has done. The latter is more likely to be the case. Buonaparte, in order to carry into effect his darling scheme of subjugating Britain, wants money; he will go any lengths to obtain it, and he has obtained it at the price of Louisiana. But he looks forward to greater advantages from the United States, than the sixteen millions of dollars he has obtained from them, which may all be swallowed up by his numerous armies before he can bring his views towards Britain to an issue. He is well aware that if circumstances should oblige him to press Spain into the contest with Britain; or if Britain shall of her own accord put an end to the insidious neutrality of Spain; a stoppage will be put to the importation of the South American treasures into Spain in Spanish bottoms, and he expects to procure them through the intervention of the Americans. But the Americans should beware lest by furthering his views, they totally defeat their own. If Buonaparte once subdue Britain, it will be very easy for him to reclaim Louisiana, and even to dictate what terms he pleases to the United States. They will find, when too late for a remedy, that they can as well hold him with a *straw* as a *treaty*. If he fails in his attempt on Britain, he knows that the game is up with him, and cares not what becomes of Louisiana or France itself. He can, at the most, be considered only as a *tenant for life*, who cares not what *waste* he commits on the *freehold*.

To Britain these facts are of the utmost importance, not only as they point out to what lengths the ambition and implacability of the ruler of France will carry him in his attempts to annihilate their very existence as a nation, but also as they may serve to guide to the future channels through which the South American treasures may flow—a circumstance well worthy of the attention of the first commercial nation in the world. Whilst the noble ardor of its citizens will protect it against the former, their enterprize and industry ought not to suffer them to wander out of sight of the latter. What Brissot holds out as an encouragement to the French to prepare for a commercial connection with the United States, is infinitely more applicable to the British to extend theirs already so well established; and it is a very curious circumstance, that the whole of his work (though partial in the extreme to the French) confesses throughout the superiority of the British merchant, and is the most valuable publication the latter can peruse on the subject of American affairs. A strict alliance between Britain and the United States seems to be the natural policy of both. If Britain is prostrated at the feet of France, the United States could not hope to retain Louisiana, nor even their own independence. If Britain can stand her ground, Louisiana will form part of the American Empire, or (which is more probable) the natives will unite with the emigrants to Louisiana, and form an independent government for themselves. Britain should, in the latter case, have an eye to her future commerce; a great change in the state of things is evidently in preparation, and she ought to prepare herself for it. T. P. L.

Essex-street, Strand.

with necessaries. Skins, &c. of animals, and some metals are every thing that can be given there in exchange for articles of subsistence, which the inhabitants have not the spirit to make their lands produce, and for the necessaries, for which they find it more convenient to pay with gold than with their industry. The independent Americans will become factors, advantageously placed between European manufacturers, and the inhabitants of regions condemned by nature to the sterile productions of metals. *All the powers of Spain cannot prevent this, nor ought even to undertake it.* "This new consideration promising to the French payment, so foolishly desired in gold, ought to encourage them to prepare for a commercial connection with the United States."

For the Monthly Magazine.

COLIANA;

Consisting of SELECTIONS *of the curious* MSS. *bequeathed by the late* MR. COLE *to the* BRITISH MUSEUM, *and lately opened.*

PAINTED GLASS.

THE observation of Mr. Edmund Chishull, chaplain to the English factory at Smyrna, is very ingenious with relation to the art of Staining Glass: in his Travels in Turkey, p. 6, he observes

this

this art was revived in that country in this manner:

"It seemed strange to us to observe several pieces of painted glass in the windows of our Effendis House, inscribed in Turkish characters with the name of the proprietor, together with some religious sentences of Mahometan devotion: but we were much more surprized, when we were informed that it was the manufacture of this place, [Magnesia]; for it is stained with a beautiful as well as durable colour, and comes up to the perfection of the best we have seen in England. This gave us occasion to reflect on the different fortune of arts and sciences, which, like men, seem to take delight in shifting their station; for while other arts have now left these places, and travelled westward, this alone, in exchange for all the rest, seems to have retired into this, and is deplored as lost in Christendom." Soon after, p. 8, he says, that "the windows of their mosques are furnished with excellent painted glass full of flower-work and religious inscriptions." But as their religion forbids making representations of men, so by that injunction the chief beauty of that art is of no benefit to them; inasmuch as it deprives them of the use of history painting, the most excellent of all in that art.

NAMES OF MEN AND FAMILIES.

I have a vast collection of odd names of persons, scattered up and down in loose papers, that I have been heaping together for many years, and whether I shall ever put them together is more than I can say, as it will occasion me some trouble. It consists of original names, before surnames were generally introduced, greatly collected from the original Chartularies of Crowland Abbey and Spalding Priory: of odd and fantastical names; puritannical names in the time of, and preceding the grand rebellion: names taken from trades and occupations: with various other denominations: as compound names from *cock* and *wood* particularly. The trouble of reducing them into a regular or alphabetical order deters me from meddling with them, and therefore, probably, my labour may be lost, in collecting them.

The French have a work of a similar kind. "Traité de l'Origine des Noms et des Surnoms: et de leur Diversité, de leurs Propr etez, de leur Changemens, tant chez les anciens Peuples, que chez les François, les Espagnols, les Anglois, les Allemans, les Polonois, les Suedois, les Danois, les Italiens, et autre Nations, par M. Gilles Andri de la Roque. Par. 1681," 8vo.

SIR WILLIAM GOOCH.

Nothing is unworthy of publication, which may convey an useful lesson to mankind. Sir William Gooch being in conversation with a gentleman in a street of the city of Williamsburgh, returned the salute of a Negro, who was passing by about his master's business. Sir, said the gentleman, does your honour descend so far as to salute a slave? Why, yes, replied the Governor; I cannot suffer a man of his condition to exceed me in good manners. Perhaps never reprimand was more delicate. How different an impression the following incident gives us of another Governor of Virginia! The laws of that country were formerly oppressive to the Quakers. Lord Howard of Effinghan, having an aversion to those sectaries, put them rigidly in execution: in consequence of which they suffered many vexations: a deputation at length waited upon him at Turkey Island, requesting with a buckram kind of humility, a mitigation of his severity. On his absolute refusal—"Well, replied their Chief, the Lord's will then be done!" "Yes, by ——, (answered the Governor) and the Lord's will [meaning himself] shall be done, I give you my word."

Original LETTER *from* BISHOP MADOX, *to* DR. ZACH. GRAY.

REVEREND SIR,

The dangerous illness and since that the death of a very near relation, has prevented my acknowledging sooner the favour of your letter, and very obliging congratulations.

I have always thought Mr. Neale's an unnecessary and injurious attack upon the great instruments of the blessed reformation in this kingdom; and cannot but be somewhat surprized, that Mr. Jennings should adventure to avow in print such an assertion with regard to Mr. Neale's *historical performances*, which by evidence, and *by evidence only*, you have convicted of so many *gross*, I wish (especially as he is now dead, and can't defend himself) there were less ground to believe them *wilful*, *mistakes*.

You are pleased to mention *a Review of the History of the Puritans*, and likewise a design of my Vindication, &c. I suppose you intend these to go together as one performance, which may be very proper, to give the world, at one view, a just notion of the whole History of the Puritans.

I do

I do not recollect, (for I have not the books here,) that Mr. Neale has charged me with one falfe quotation; and therefore can't imagine upon what evidence Mr. Jennings can hope to fupport his affertions, fince the proof of the feveral propofitions in my book ftand wholly unimpeached: and the exact care and fidelity, as well as an extenfive knowledge in hiftory, which appear uncontradicted in your feveral volumes, muft give full conviction of the impartiality and truth to be found in *the Hiftory of the Puritans*.

I fhall be very glad to fee your Review, which I dare fay will be compofed with the utmoft candour and fidelity, and give juft fatisfaction to your readers, and in particular to, Sir, your faithful fervant, and affectionate brother,

Weftrop, July 20, 1743. ISA. ASAPH.

SIR CORDELL FIREBRACE.

Query if the name of *Firebrace* does not come from *fier-à bras*, or *valiant arm*. One of the fons of Tancred de Hauteville, in Normandy, in the eleventh century was called Guillaume *Fier-à-bras*, who conquered part of Italy, near Naples, and was Count de la Puglia.

BISHOP ZACHARY PEARCE.

The hiftory of Bifhop Pearce's intended refignation is matter of furprize to every body. Various motives have been thought of for him: but I have, by chance, heard of that, which he has declared himfelf to a friend of mine, viz. That as he never made a finecure of his preferments, he is tired with bufinefs, and being in the feventy-fourth year of his age, he will refign his church preferment whilft his faculties are entire, leaft he might chance to outlive them, and the church fuffer by his infirmities. The good Bifhop feemed to have juft been reading Horace's.

Solve fenefcentem maturè fanus equam, &c. and did not fee, but an old Bifhop, as well as an old horfe, had a right to his difcharge.

Letter from Dr. Pettingal to Mr. Cole, 25 *Jan.* 1764.

CORRESPONDENCE *relative to* CHATTERTON.

Mr. Horace Walpole to the Rev. Mr. Cole.

Strawberry Hill, June 19, 1777.

"I thank you for your notices, dear Sir, and fhall remember that on Prince William. I did not fee the Monthly Review, but hope one is not guilty of the death of every man who does not make one the dupe of a forgery. I believe Macpherfon's fuccefs with Offian, was more the ruin of Chatterton than I. Two years paffed between my doubting the authenticity of Rowley's Poems, and his death. I never knew he had been in London, till fome time after he had undone and poifoned himfelf there. The poems he fent me were tranfcripts in his own hand; and even in that circumftance he told a lie; he faid he had them from the very perfon at Briftol, to whom he had given them. If any man was to tell you that monkifh rhimes had been dug up at Herculaneum, which was deftroyed feveral centuries before there was any fuch poetry, fhould you believe it? juft the reverfe is the cafe of Rowley's pretended poems. They have all the elegance of Waller and Prior, and more than Lord Surrey—but I have no objection to any body believing what he pleafes. I think poor Chatterton was an aftonifhing genius—but I cannot think that Rowley forefaw metres that were invented long after he was dead, or that our language was more refined at Briftol in the reign of Henry V. than it was at court under Henry VIII. One of the chaplains of the Bifhop of Exeter has found a line of Rowley in Hudibras—the monk might forefee that too! the prematurity of Chatterton's genius is, however, full as wonderful, as that fuch a prodigy as Rowley fhould never have been heard of till the eighteenth century.—The youth and induftry of the former are miracles too; yet ftill more credible. There is not a fymptom in the poems, but the old words, that favours of Rowley's age. Change the old words for modern, and the whole conftruction is of yefterday.

The other ftory you tell me, is very credible, and perfectly in character.

Your's ever, H. W.

Berkely Square, Dec. 30. 1781.

" . . . .

You will be furprized, when I tell you, that I have only dipped into Mr. Bryant's book, and lent the Dean's before I had cut the leaves, though I had peeped into it enough to fee, that I fhall not read it. Both he and Mr. Bryant are fo diffufe on our antiquated literature, that I had rather believe in Rowley, than go through their proofs. Mr. Warton and Mr. Tyrwhyt have more patience, and intend to anfwer them—and fo the controverfy

controverſy will be two hundred years out of my reach. Mr. Bryant I did find begged a vaſt many queſtions, which proved to me his own doubts. Dr. Glynn's fooliſh evidence made me laugh—and ſo did Mr. Bryant's *ſenſibility* for me. He ſays Chatterton treated me very *cruelly* in one of his writings. I am ſure I did not feel it ſo. I ſuppoſe Bryant means under the title of Baron of Otranto, which is written with humour. I muſt have been the ſenſitive plant, if any thing in that character had hurt me! Mr. Bryant too and the Dean, as I ſee by extracts in the papers, have decorated Chatterton with ſanctimonious honour. Think of that young raſcal's note, by ſumming up his gains and loſſes by writing for and againſt Beckford, he ſays, "am glad he is dead, by 3l. 13s. 6d." There was a lad of too nice honour to be guilty of a forgery!—and a lad, who they do not deny, forged the poems in the ſtyle of Oſſian and fifty other things. In the parts I did read, Mr. Bryant as I expected, reaſons admirably, and ſtaggered me; but when I took up the poems called Rowley's again, I proteſt I cannot ſee the ſmalleſt air of any antiquity, but the old words. The whole texture is conceived on ideas of the preſent century. The liberal manner of thinking of a monk ſo long before the reformation is as ſtupendous—and where he met with Ovids Metamorphoſis, Eclogues, and plans of Greek Tragedies, when even Caxton, a printer, took Virgil's Æneid for ſo rare a novelty, are not leſs incomprehenſible—though theſe things I ſpeak at random, nor have ſearched for the æra when the Greek and Latin Claſſics came again to light—at preſent, I imagine, long, after our Edward IV.

Another thing ſtruck me in my very curſory peruſal of Bryant. He aſks where Chatterton could find ſo much knowledge of Engliſh events? I could tell him where he might, by a very natural hypotheſis, though merely an hypotheſis. It appears by the evidence that Canning left ſix cheſts of MSS. and that Chatterton got poſſeſſion of ſome, or ſeveral. Now what was there in ſo *probably* as a diary drawn up by Canning himſelf, or ſome church warden, or wardens, or by a monk or monks? Is any thing more natural than for ſuch a perſon, amidſt the events of Briſtol, to ſet down ſuch other public facts as happened in the reſt of the kingdom? Was not ſuch almoſt all the materials of our ancient ſtory? There is actually ſuch an one, with ſome curious collateral facts, if I am not miſtaken, for I write by memory, in the Hiſtory of Furneſe or Fountaines' Abbey. I forget which. If Chatterton found ſuch an one, did he want the extenſive literature on which ſo much ſtreſs is laid? Hypotheſis for hypotheſis, I am ſure this is as rational an one, as the ſuppoſition that ſix cheſts were filled with poems never elſe heard of.

Theſe are my indigeſted thoughts on this matter—not that I ever intend to digeſt them—for I will not, at ſixty-four, ſail back into the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and be drowned in an ocean of monkiſh writers of thoſe ages, or of this! Your's moſt ſincerely,

H. WALPOLE."

FOTHERINGAY CASTLE.

There is now no remains of the Caſtle of Fotheringay, except the artificial hill on which ſtood the Keep, which is now covered with graſs, and a few outbuildings which make a farm-houſe: and no remembrance or tradition where the Hall ſtood, in which the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded. It was ſurrounded by a mote, now a dry ditch. Very near it ſtands the gate-houſe of an old building, now converted into farm-barns and offices, on the other ſide of the ſtreet, at the corner. On the gate-houſe arch are theſe arms which looks as if it was the remains of the Palace of the Dukes of York, viz. Leon and Caſtile quarterly, and on the other ſide of the arch, Mortimer and Burgh quarterly; above the arch are the Arms of France and England, quarterly, held by an Angel; and on the other ſide the ſame, quarterly Neville.

Edward of Langley, Earl of Cambridge and Duke of York, 5th ſon of King Edward III. had to his 1ſt wife Iſabella, 2d daughter, and one of the heirs of Peter King of Caſtile and Leon; by whom he had Edward Plantagenet, Duke of York, who was ſlain at the battle of Agincourt, 1415, 25th October; and was buried at Fotheringay, December 1ſt, following. Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, after the death of his uncle, Edward beforeſaid, was ſlain in the battle of Wakefield, 1460, and, being firſt buried at Pomfret, was afterwards removed to the church of Fotheringay. He married Cecilia, daughter of Ralph Neville, Earl of Weſton, which accounts for two of theſe bearings.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

To G. D.

THY letter, much esteemed friend,
Careful I read from end to end;
But that th' addrefs I fail'd to view,
However ftrange, is ftrictly true;
And now that I perceive its ftyle,
In truth it moved me to a fmile:
Titles I value not a jot,
Like others who poffefs them not;
To thofe who boaft of honour old,
If they deferve the rank they hold,
I'll give them with refpect full fraught,
And keep my diftance as I ought.
And fuch as thefe diftinctions flight,
Whether I think them wrong or right,
I'll call them Tom, or George, or Ben,
Or any thing but *Citizen*.
An honeft man, fo Pope would fing,
Is often nobler than a king:
That thou this title may'ft receive,
Friend, verily I do believe.
Yet much I dread all innovations,
Changes, *foi-difant* reformations,
Which mend as botching tinkers do;
And where they find one flaw, leave two.
I love old times, old cuftoms, manners,
Old Hofpitality's old banners;
Old friends I ne'er would leave i' th' lurch,
No, nor an old Eftablifh'd Church;
Oh, how I love old trees that grew
Where firft my infant-breath I drew!
The fycamore with loving mate,
That twin'd each other o'er the gate;
The plats beneath the fpreading fhade
Of fifter mulberries, where we play'd;
Where we caught frogs, and fought the fruit,
Or pluck'd up daifies by the root,
Or ftript th' old trees of leafy milk,
For artift-worms that wrought us filk:
Old was the manfion,* paffing fair,
Queen Befs had been an inmate there;
Compton† did thence, with youthful fire
Steal Spencer's‡ heirefs from her fire;
A baker's bafket fafe convey'd
To the bold fwain the trembling maid;
The Queen the parties reconcil'd,
And anfwer'd for the firft-born child.
There Goldfmith thought and wrote at eafe,
And there I play'd about his knees.
Ah, ftill in Fancy's eyes are feen
The ftately elms that form'd its fcreen:
Where my good grandfire, lov'd and bleft,
Watch'd the old magpies build their neft;
Or mark'd, in diftance juft defcried,
The fmall white veffels fmoothly glide;
As hills, half rob'd in ether blue,
Pointed old Thames's courfe to view.
Oh cherifh'd fpot! no more thine air
Is fragrant, or thy profpects fair!
O'erbuilt, o'ergrown, with vicious tafte
And modern ornament difgrac'd;
Long fince thefe elms were proftrate laid,
And vanifh'd long thy mulberries' fhade,
With every pleafing trace exil'd,
That once delighted me a child.—
But how my Mufe has rov'd aftray,
(The Mufes were old maids they fay)—
Then to the point, and I'll conclude,
Nor longer on thy time intrude.
Think not, I pray thee, that my plan is
At all to crofs thy harmlefs fancies;
The title of thy friend I claim,
And call me fimply by my name.

E. A. L.N——.

* Canbury, newly baptized Canonbury-houfe.

† Created Lord Northampton by Queen Elizabeth.

‡ Sir John Spencer, who made a large fortune by monopolizing currants: hence fome have fuppofed that the original name of the manfion was Currant-berry Houfe. Others, that the Archbifhop of Cambray, w[...]n Nuncio from the Pope, refided there, [...]hence it was called Cambray, eafily c[...] into Canbury-houfe.

NEW-YEAR's EVE.

A MUSIC, as of bells, falutes the ear,
And mingled with the Tavy's troubled ftream,
Tolling the knell of the departing year,
Whofe folemn retrofpect is but a dream.

Farewel! ye days of vernal love and eafe,
Regal'd with fongs of birds within the bow'rs;
Where Peace with Plenty crown'd the fummer feas,
And Toil rejoic'd, like bees, among the flowr's.

Farewel! ye nights of filent fweet repofe,
Now broken by the horrid din of war;
While to the Moon no amorous defcant flows,
No lovers whifper to the Evening-ftar.

Tho' War and Winter riot in the air,
And clouds and ftorms inveft our native ifle,
Love in thine eyes for ever dwells, my fair!
Peace, with her train of Graces, in thy fmile.

O! for the blifs, when fummer crowns the fpring,
Thy lap with fruits, with flowers to deck thy brow;
And through the year around thy couch to fing,
Blithe as the bird that warbles on the bough.

W. Evans.

A COMPARISON.

A COMPARISON.

MARK how, beneath that yew-tree's
spreading gloom,
The budding rose and lily droop and die:—
There henbane rank, and treacherous night-
shade bloom,
And ravens croak, and murky mildews fly!

'Tis thus beneath the mist-clad seat of Pow'r,
No virtues bloom, no sweet affections glow,
There bloodhounds bark, and storms of ruin
low'r,
And all the baleful weeds of Falsehood
grow.

But Nature's angry bolt has struck the yew!
No longer blight and rankness harbour
there;
On the green turf sweet falls the summer-
dew,
And fairest flowers perfume the balmy air!

So Reason's piercing ray shall chase the
gloom!
Nor leave one trace where Tyranny has
been;
Where Terror reign'd shall Truth's bright
Eden bloom,
And Vice and Misery fly the blissful
scene!

A. R.

ANOTHER.

SAW you the Sun obscur'd at noon,
Burst through the mist, and fiercer blaze?
Saw you at eve the clouded Moon
Shine out, and shed soul-soothing rays?

Oh! thus shall Truth's eternal beam
Consume foul Falsehood's venom'd shroud!
Thus, thus shall lovely Virtue gleam
Thro' Calumny's malignant cloud!

A. R.

ON VIRTUE.

From the Greek of Aristotle.

O VIRTUE, hail! by toil acquir'd,
The noblest prize in life's career!
By thy attractive form inspir'd,
The Sons of Greece, unaw'd by fear,
With joy consuming Labour's frown defy,
And for their country emulously die.

Thy fruits i'th' mind immortal grow;
Than gold more precious, than descent:
And Sleep that soothes oppressive woe,
When Man's weak frame with care is
spent.
Alcides great, and Leda's Twins, proclaim
Thy cheering glories, never-ending fame.

Bold Ajax too, and Thetis' Son,
Enraptured sought the Stygian streams.
Thy form Atarneus' nurseling won,
And widow'd of the Sun's bright beams:
Ne'er shall the Muse forget her proudest
boast,
The friend sincere, and hospitable host.

H. P. I.

SEPARATION.

THO' separation is decreed
Our sweetest pleasures to impede,
And all our bliss destroy;
We will not think on what is past,
Nor let the present mis'ries blast
Our hope of future joy.

For hearts were destin'd to unite;
And though the union suffer blight
In this imperfect state,
Futurity will change the scene;
There Malice shall not lurk between,
Nor dark mistrusts create.

O 'tis a change I often view,
When Fancy paints with brilliant hue,
And colours all divine;
When by Imagination's aid,
In seas of perfect bliss I wade,
And call enjoyment mine.

Friendship shall there not prove a dream,
An useless or uncertain theme,
For shall not all partake?
Yes, there my Spirit, unconfin'd,
Shall dare avow its kindred-mind,
Nor from the bliss awake!

Ye hours which hinder my repose,
Fly fast, nor multiply my woes,
But let me gently glide
O'er the chill waves of Death's dark stream,
'Till they are lost in the bright theme
Of joys so vast and wide.

CLEMENTINA.

Bath, Jan. 1804.

ON CARINA.

Written at the Midnight Hour.

TO me that pillow dear is made,
On which Carina's head was laid:
And as she bath'd it with a tear,—
For so the blushing lovely Girl confess'd,
Infusing sacred transports in my breast,—
O doubly, doubly is that pillow dear!

Sweet on that pillow as I rest,
My dreams with her loved image blest,—
May I, if ever I give pain
To dear Carina's generous heart,
Or cau[illegible] tear unfeelingly to start,
Never [illegible]at pillow *rest* again!

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIR *of the* LIFE *of* TIBERIUS HEMSTERHUIS, *many* YEARS PROFESSOR *of* GREEK *in the* UNIVERSITY *of* LEYDEN.

TIBERIUS HEMSTERHUIS was born at Groningen, on the firſt day of February in the year 1685. His father, Francis Hemſterhuis, was a learned phyſician, who delighted greatly in polite literature, and, to gratify a liberal and ſcientific curioſity, had travelled over almoſt all Europe.

The ſon, while a mere child, was diſtinguiſhed by uncommon quickneſs of apprehenſion and fondneſs for books. In his fourteenth year he had paſſed through the ordinary courſe of ſchool learning, and was already a ſtudent at the univerſity of Groningen. Mathematics became there his favourite ſtudy. The famous John Bernoulli, Profeſſor of that ſcience, uſed to declare that he never taught a pupil who made more rapid proficiency; and Hemſterhuis himſelf, in his after-life, conſidered his early attention to mathematics as what had firſt beſtowed thoſe habits of accurate and patient inveſtigation to which he owed his ſucceſs in acquiring other parts of knowledge.

From Groningen he went, after ſome years, to Leyden, where he was deſirous to hear in particular the lectures of the famous Perizonius, on ancient hiſtory, and on the difficulties and delicacies of Roman literature. Such was his reputation even then for knowledge and diligence, that the Curators of this univerſity were induced to confide to Hemſterhuis the charge of arranging the manuſcripts belonging to its library, which happened then to be in a ſtate of neglected confuſion. Young as he was, it was then judged by many that it would have been for the honour and intereſt of the univerſity to have appointed him, inſtead of Havercamp, to ſucceed James Gronovius in the profeſſorſhip of the Greek tongue.

In the twentieth year of his age Hemſterhuis had the honour of being called to lecture upon mathematics and natural p[illegible]oſophy at Amſterdam. He filled that [illegible] ith diſtinguiſhed merit; and [illegible] his colleagues, Brook- [illegible] and Kuſter, all three [illegible] nary claſſical attainments, [illegible] with growing ardour that [illegible] the elegant and profound [illegible] antiquity, which was, even [illegible] ruling paſſion in his heart.

An accident engaged him, at this time more particularly, in the ſtudy of Greek literature. By the recommendation of Græsvius he was requeſted to undertake the care of an edition of the Ονομαςικον or Vocabulary of Julius Pollux, which having been begun under the direction of John Henry Lederlin, was by his death left unfiniſhed. On this taſk he entered with ardour, and with that confidence in his own powers which is ever natural to youth and inexperience. His ſucceſs was in ſome meaſure anſwerable to his diligence and zeal; for when this edition was completed, it was allowed by the unanimous voice of the learned world to exhibit the text of the author more genuine, and with more valuable illuſtrations, than it appeared in any of the former editions. He was himſelf at firſt ſufficiently pleaſed with his achievement; and he had indeed reaſon to be pleaſed. The work of Pollux is a ſtorehouſe of the curioſities of Greek erudition, and contains many extracts from the works of the poets of ancient Greece, which are not elſewhere preſerved. To throw light on the obſcurities of ſuch a collection, and to aſcertain at every doubtful paſſage the genuine readings, was a taſk requiring no common ſagacity and learning: but in this he had undeniably exceeded the endeavours of ſome of the moſt illuſtrious ſcholars of former times, while he was as yet but of a very juvenile age. It was, as [illegible], Charles XII. who before the age of puberty had ſurpaſſed the deeds of the moſt mature and experienced commanders—or it was rather Hercules, that cruſhed the ſerpents in his cradle.

Yet he was in a ſhort time much rather aſhamed than proud of his performance.—By the intermediation probably of Græsvius, the friend of Dr. Richard Bentley, the young critic having opened a correſpondence with this profound and elegant ſcholar, while his Julius Pollux was yet in the preſs, received in a letter his opinion of the general merits of the new edition, as ſoon as Bentley had procured a copy of it, together with a variety of new readings of paſſages in the poetical fragments, ſuggeſted chiefly by the conſideration of what the laws of the metre required.—Bentley, by the admirable vigour, acuteneſs, and elaſtic vivacity of his genius, ſurpaſſed in ſcience, in erudition, in eloquence, in the power of cogent reaſoning, in manly originality of thought, and in felicity

felicity of conjectural criticism, almost all the philosophers, orators, wits, and scholars, of that age, whether in Britain or on the Continent. His Sermons against Atheism, which were preached at Boyle's Lecture, are absolutely unequalled by any thing in the works of ancient or modern philosophers, whether considered in regard to force, clearness, originality, and refinement of reasoning—in regard to beauty, sublimity, and impressiveness of eloquence—or in regard to the extent and masterly precision of the physical and moral knowledge which their illustrations unfold. His book against Boyle on the Epistles of Phalaris made him known as a master of Grecian literature, an emendatory critic, a wit, and a logician, transcending all the praise of the Scaligers, the Casaubons, the Sylburgii, the Salmasii, the Lipsii, and whatever names were the most eminent for the application of first-rate genius and universal knowledge to elucidate the obscurities and solve the difficulties of classical erudition. He was engaged, at the time of this correspondence with Hemsterhuis, in conducting his edition of Horace through the press; but from that task he stole repeatedly an hour or two, to gratify the solicitations of his young friend. Two of his letters, preserved by Hemsterhuis all his life as a precious treasure, have been since published. They evince in Bentley an amiable and candid spirit, putting the highest estimate on the labours of another, while they evince Hemsterhuis, where he failed in his attempts at emendation, to have chiefly failed from that want of nice skill in the prosody of the Greek language, and the measures of its poetry, which was then the common fault of the scholars on the Continent. Hemsterhuis being, as it should seem, of a much more ingenuous temper of mind than Boyle, with his prompters, Atterbury, Friend, Aldrich, and the other wits of Christ's Church; Bentley's adversaries on the subject of Phalaris, at once perceived and owned that the emendations of the great English Critic on the fragments from the comic poets in Julius Pollux, were incomparably better than those which he had himself proposed. "*Enimvero, lectis animadversionibus Bentleianis,* (says Ruhnken, with admirable force and propriety of Latin expression,) *videt inanem operam suam fuisse, alterum omnia divinitus expedisse.*" He felt so much shame and confusion, that he should, with so much labour, have missed what another had found so easily, and that so evidently right, that for two months after he could not bear the sight of a Greek book, and had even for a time resolved to abandon Greek learning entirely, as a thing which he was not born to succeed in. But these feelings were soon lost in a new ardour to master all that was difficult in the language of ancient Greece, with all the knowledge which it contained. He used afterwards often to speak of this incident of his life among his friends, and to relate it to his pupils, as an example both to check the presumption, and to encourage the despondency, of young students.— "*Nescio quid alii sentiant,* (says Rhunken, excellently,) *mihi nunquam major, quam cum hæc de se ingenue fatebatur, visus est Hemsterhusius.*

His first care, upon his return to his studies in Greek, was to follow Bentley's advice, to make himself familiarly and accurately acquainted with every principle and every anomalous exception in Greek prosody, and to examine, even with minute care, all the varieties of measure used in the comic poetry of the Greeks.—He fixed his emulation upon Bentley, as the model of consummate skill and ability in Greek erudition, to the excellence of which he might be satisfied if he could attain. Of all the critics of the age, he considered Bentley as incomparably the first; nor throughout his subsequent life would he ever suffer any person to detract from Bentley's praise in his presence.

The next step taken by Hemsterhuis to improve his skill in Greek learning, was to read over all the authors in the language, in chronological order, from Homer downwards. In this perusal he left no passage without ascertaining its proper sense, considering the genuineness of its reading, examining the nature of its example in phraseology and construction, marking what light it was adapted to throw on the customs, manners, and history, of ancient times, and endeavouring deeply to inhale whatever moral or philosophical wisdom it might happen to contain. Nor would he trust the results of this study to memory solely: he made written extracts from every book which he thus read; including in these the particulars which he was the most desirous to remember, with whatever was [illegible]ad sug[illegible] peculiar in the reflection[illegible]urse of study h[illegible] gested to him. By th[illegible]r of all the earlie[illegible] became so much a mast[illegible]e more modern authors, as well as of t[illegible] latter hardly a[illegible] ones, that there was in th[illegible] from any of thought or a phrase imitate[illegible]ot easily discern the imitation, and refe[illegible] the former, where he could [illegible]t to its pro[illegible] per

per original. He could distinguish, for instance, every expression in which Demosthenes, Polybius, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, or Plutarch, had followed Thucydides; and so of other authors. He was not content with that sort of study which might have satisfied any mere narrow-minded emendatory critic. The poets, orators, grammarians, and historians of antiquity, might have been thought by some to open a range sufficiently wide for a person studying solely or chiefly with a view to critical erudition. Not so thought Hemsterhuis. He read the writers on mathematics and philosophy as carefully as the orators, historians, grammarians, and poets. To be a master of emendatory criticism for the Greek language, he thought no way so sure as by himself first to become a master of all the science contained in it. He took incredible pains to overcome the difficulties of this course of study. It was not till upon reading over Plato's Dialogue, entitled *Parmenides*, for the fourth time, that he could at all understand the doctrine of Ideas laid down in it. He traced the revival, or corruption, or improvement, of the philosophy of the ancients in the books of the moderns; and was familiarly conversant in the writings of Locke and Leibnitz, as well as in those of Aristotle and Plato.

He studied with great taste and intelligence all those relics of Greek and Roman antiquity, which represent to us the arts and manners of the classical ages with a power still more lively than that of books. Gems, medals, statues, embossed works in metal, and other similar remains of the genius of the Grecian artists, excited often his curiosity and admiration. James Wilde, his father-in-law, had a considerable museum of such antiquities, which was, therefore, to Hemsterhuis a scene of frequent study. From the admiration of the works of ancient art, he proceeded to a similar taste for whatever was excellent in the modern productions of the fine-arts. He was a judge of modern painting, sculpture, and architecture; and he was accustomed to advise the students who attended his lectures, to devote some portion of their time to the study of drawing.

In the year 1717, Hemsterhuis was called to the professorship of the Greek language at Franeker; to which was afterwards added the task of giving lectures on the History of the United Provinces.

His fame as the most consummate master in Greek erudition of all the scholars of that age, was established throughout Europe by his "Remarks upon Lucian." In variety and in accuracy of illustrative knowledge, it was universally confessed, even Salmasius himself had produced nothing more truly excellent.

In the year 1740 he accepted the professorship of the Greek language and of history in the University of Leyden. His celebrity in foreign countries was exalted and extended with this progress of his honours at home. He was respected as the greatest proficient then living in Greek literature; and students aspiring to consummate skill in this branch of erudition, resorted from all parts of Europe to profit by his lectures. He took great delight in encouraging the ardour and in guiding the diligence of young men who had an ingenuous fondness for classical studies.—He would even take particular pains to form them to emendatory criticism.—For this purpose, his practice was, to put into the hands of a favourite student, some beautiful and difficult passage of an ancient author, such as Livy's Preface to his History; then to examine whether, after due consideration, he were thoroughly master of its sense, and had a proper taste of its beauties; then to point out some part where there was a corruption of the text, and to require the student to find out the particular words in which the corruption existed; when this discovery was made, to require that he should suggest an emendation; and if any happy emendation were proposed, to stimulate the genius of the young critic to higher efforts by the most encouraging applause. He in this manner formed Valckenaer to that astonishing justness and perspicacity of critical erudition for which he became afterwards famous. Wesseling, though the colleague of Hemsterhuis at Franeker, acknowledged that he had never studied with accuracy and discernment truly critical, till he was excited and instructed by Hemsterhuis's conversation. Ruhnken was his favourite pupil; and, by following in his studies the classical discipline which his master recommended, became worthy to succeed to his fame in emendatory criticism.

Hemsterhuis had somewhat of that quality which has been ascribed by Burnet to his learned contemporary Lloyd. His fondness of reading, and the timid and unwearied diligence with which he made preparation for great critical works, withheld him from writing and publishing so much as was to have been desired. Those critical animadversions which he actually made public, were, beside what have been

already

already mentioned, upon the Works of Ariſtophanes, Xenophon Epheſius, Heſychius, and Thomas Atticiſta. He wrote many obſervations on the Works of the different Athenian orators, of Theocritus, Apollonius Rhodius, Harpocration, Propertius, Manilius, Valerius Flaccus, and others. Indeed, moſt of the copies of the Greek and Latin claſſics in his library were, at his death, full of emendatory and interpretative marginal notes, written with his own hand.

His manners were modeſt and gentle.—He avoided literary diſputes; and never made an oſtentatious diſplay of his learning. His common converſation was natural, eaſy, unſtudied, and yet of ſuch remarkable correctneſs and propriety in both ſenſe and language, that every word of it might have appeared to advantage in print. There ran through it a vein of unaffected and inoffenſive wit and pleaſantry. His ſociety was much courted by the Bentincks, and other eminent perſons of the firſt families in Holland.—He was a lover of neat ſimplicity in his dreſs, his houſe, and his whole habits of living. He was in all his words and actions a perſon of ſingular prudence and diſcretion. He was not ſanguine in hope, haſty of faith, or unguarded in ſpeech.—He was ſlow and cautious in reſolving, but ſteady in adherence to thoſe reſolutions which he had upon mature deliberation taken. He was capable of extraordinary fortitude. At Franeker, juſt as two perſons of rank had come to his houſe on a chearful, friendly viſit for a couple of days, receiving news, that his ſon James, whom he tenderly loved, had periſhed at ſea, he had the firmneſs to hide his ſorrow from his family, and entertain his gueſts, with his accuſtomed chearfulneſs, till their viſit was at an end. He then gave a looſe to the tenderneſs of his heart, and his affection as a father.—He died on the 7th of April, 1766, in the eighty-ſecond year of his age.

A brief MEMOIR *of the* REV. THOMAS MOLE.

THE reſpectable character whoſe name ſtands above, is one that deſerves to be preſerved in the article of neglected biography; though probably it would have ſoon ſunk into total oblivion, had it not been brought forwards in Dr. Kippis's Life of Dr. Lardner. The mention made of Mr. Mole in that inſtructive piece, muſt ſerve as the baſis of this Memoir; but, after all, the ſcantineſs of the information is to be regretted.

The writer of this has reaſon to ſuppoſe that Mr. Mole was one of thoſe who were ornaments to the academical ſeminary under Mr. Jones, of Tewkeſbury; where Butler, Secker, and Chandler, laid the foundation of that eminence in learning by which their names were afterwards diſtinguiſhed. His firſt ſettlement, as far as our acquaintance with his hiſtory goes, was at Uxbridge, where he ſucceeded, in 1725, the Rev. James Waters. His reſidence here was of a ſhort duration; for, in 1728, September 29, he took leave of the congregation there in a judicious and intereſting farewel-diſcourſe on 2 Cor. xiii. 11. and removed to Rotherhithe, to fill up the paſtoral connection left vacant by the death of the Rev. John Ratcliffe, on the 16th of the preceding February.—He had not been long ſettled there before he again appeared from the preſs in a correct and critical Diſcourſe on "the Character and Office of St. Peter," from Matt. xvi. 18, 19, delivered in that place on the 5th of November in the ſame year.—This was ſoon followed by the publication of another Sermon, entitled, "The Hope of Chriſtians, a Means of moderating their Sorrows for the Dead," from 1. Theſſ. iv. 13, 14, delivered at Rotherhithe 27th July, 1729, on occaſion of the death of John Wall, Eſq. in his 47th year—the gentleman to whom, as High Sheriff of the County of Surrey, the preceding Diſcourſe was addreſſed. So ſoon, alas! do the bluſhing honours of men fade away!

Mr. Mole, not long after, viz. in the years 1732 and 1733, made a diſtinguiſhing figure in the diſcuſſion of the queſtions concerning the foundation of virtue, and came forth as an able advocate in the ſcheme eſpouſed by Dr. Samuel Clarke, in a controverſy with the Rev. and learned Dr. Wright, in a Sermon on "the Foundation of moral Virtue," from Pſalm, xi. 7. with a Preface to it containing ſtrictures on the aſſertions of Dr. Wright, making the will of God the foundation and rule of virtue—and in a Tract in which he reconſidered and defended the principle of the eternal difference of things, in anſwer to Dr. Wright's remarks. Mr. Mole ſupported his own views on the queſtion, "with a ſtrength of reaſon (ſays Dr. Kippis,) far ſuperior to that of his antagoniſt."* Another

* Biographia Britannica, 2d ed. Life of Clarke, p. 608.

controverſy

controversy in which he appeared, was that produced by Mr. Dodwell's celebrated Tract, "Christianity not founded on Argument;" to which Mr. Mole replied in a Piece entitled, "The Grounds of the Christian Faith rational," 1743; a Piece which did honour to his ability, candour, and liberality.

Previously to this publication he had removed from Rotherhithe to Hackney, where he spent some years, till at length he returned to the neighbourhood of Uxbridge, where he died about the year 1780, in a very advanced age.

In an early period of his ministry he was engaged, in conjunction with Mr. Lardner, Mr. Chandler, and several other Ministers, in carrying on a Course of Lectures, on a Tuesday evening, at the Old Jewry.

In 1745 he printed a Sermon, from Jonah, iii. 8, 9, preached at Court yard, Southwark, on December 4.—He employed the latter part of his days in writing in Latin a Life of the celebrated Laurentius Valla, including the religious and literary history of the time. The manuscript of this work Mr. Mole's executors, with an inattention which, as Dr. Kippis justly observes, "can never be justified, permitted to be sold with his books at a common auction." Some other fruits of his retirement were not lost.

In 1768 he published a Sermon "On Repentance and Remission of Sins, with a Prayer adapted to the Subject;" a Discourse, in my opinion, well calculated to answer the views of the Societies formed to "promote Christian Knowledge, and the Practice of Piety and Virtue," by the distribution of books. A larger and fuller Treatise on the same subject, entitled, "A Discourse on Repentance," came from his pen in 1776.

In 1782, after his decease, were published, as his compositions, by an anonymous editor, two pieces, one entitled, "Piety; or, the happy Mean between Profaneness and Superstition;" the other with this title, "The Case of a Dissent and Separation from a civil Establishment of the Christian Religion, fairly stated."—This last affords pleasing specimens of the author's learning. All his Tracts and Sermons evince a solid judgment, accuracy, and precision of thought, and a liberal spirit. Dr. Kippis might with truth say, "that he was the author of some valuable publications;" while he also ranks him, in point of learning, with Lardner, Benson, and Chandler. Dr. Lardner, in his Remarks on Dr. Ward's "Dissertations," has paid a just tribute of respect to Mr. Mole, whom he calls his "much-esteemed friend," by adopting and incorporating with his own some very correct and ingenious observations which he received in a Letter from him, on the case of the Dæmoniac who resided among the tombs on the coast of Gadara.* I conclude from a Letter, with which I was favoured by him in the year 1773, that he was very conversant with the Polish Unitarian writers, "who, (speaking of them in the spirit of true candour, he says,) were men of eminent learning and piety, though their distinguishing tenets, whatever be their merit, have undergone the severest censure." p. 269, &c. The following short paragraphs, from one or two of his publications, may serve to give the reader an idea of Mr. Mole's spirit, character, and views. "It were to be wished (says he,) that all parties of Christians would cease to look upon themselves as parties, and consider themselves as engaged in common in the cause of God and virtue, and the Christian doctrine—not in opposition to one another, but to the ungodly and unbelieving world; for all the other marks of distinction are only so many marks of the corruption of Christians; and could this spirit of love and peace once prevail, how perfectly should we all be knit together in one; how amiable would this spirit of union make the face of religion look in the world, which now looks so deformed, through the opposition and contention of such as profess it."† In another place he expresses himself thus: "It is much to be wished, that, in all inquiries about the Christian religion, that only should be considered as such, and come into the question, which lies originally in the sacred writings of the New Testament; for Christianity as it is there laid down, and as it has been since established in the various writings and laws of men, are different things, and very wide of one another. To interest Christianity, not in what Christ, but in what men have made it, and to direct our inquiries and determine our sentiments about it from these later glosses, is much the same thing, as if we were to judge of the nature and meaning of the Law of Moses from the false interpretations and spurious additions with which the Pharisees had corrupted it; which, however they went under the name of the Jewish

* Lardner's Works, 8vo ed. vol. xi.

† Farewel Discourse, p. 22.

Religion,

Religion, very widely differed from it; as what the ſyſtems and formulas of many modern Churches ſet forth for the Chriſtian Religion, does differ from what is truly ſuch."*

One or two quotations more ſhall conclude this article.—"Julian appointed the act of ſacrifice to be a religious teſt of his ſubjects' loyalty: but whether it is conſiſtent with the honour or the conſciences of Chriſtian Biſhops to copy from the example of an apoſtate Emperor, and employ the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to the very ſame purpoſe as he employed ſacrificing to his gods, let thoſe, whoſe province it is, judge. He made it a qualification for citizenſhip and for magiſtracy, and for civil honours; and deprived many of them when he had no other reaſon for it but their nonconformity."†—How ſtrongly Mr. Mole could expreſs himſelf on an intereſting practical ſubject, the following ſentences will ſhew:—"To deliberate with ourſelves whether we ſhall be pious or no, is the ſame thing as to deliberate whether or no we ſhall be atheiſts; ſince we muſt be one of them to act conſiſtently with ourſelves; for if we are convinced of the character of God, we muſt, to act conſiſtent, behave to him with piety, and become devout; or if we determine againſt a godly life, we muſt, to be conſiſtent, deny the character, and ſettle in atheiſm. True piety is of ſuch excellence, that it is a blemiſh to the otherwiſe fineſt character in the world to want it. Abating our ſenſibility, the tender appellations of a father, or a brother, or wife, or children, have no more to plead for the kind affections of humanity in our breaſts, than the character of a God has for thoſe of piety and goodneſs in the heart."*

JOSHUA TOULMIN.

Taunton, 4th Oct. 1803.

* The Grounds of the Chriſtian Faith rational, p. 12

† The Caſe of a Diſſent, p. 121, 122.

* The Tract on Piety, p. 20, 22, 23.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. RICHARD TREVITHICK *and* ANDREW VIVIAN'S (CAMBORNE, CORNWALL) *for improving Steam Engines, and the Application of them to driving Carriages.*

IN this, as in our account of many Patents, we are not able to do juſtice to the talents of the inventor, for want of plates. In the ſpecification before us, the drawings are fully adequate to explain the merits of the diſcovery. The alternations of action are made by the ſucceſſive preſſure of the ſteam above and below the piſton, which are effected by turning the cock a quarter turn at the end of each ſtroke; and the ſame turn which brings the ſteam upon the top of the piſton, affords alſo a paſſage for the ſteam to eſcape from beneath the piſton. Every ſtroke, whether up or down, produces this effect, and reverſes the ſteam-ways as before deſcribed. The cock may be turned by various well-known methods, ſuch as the plug with pins and clamps ſtriking on a lever in the uſual way, and the effect will be the ſame whether the quarter turns be made back or forward, or by a direct circular motion, as is produced by the machinery delineated in the ſpecification before us; but the wear of the cock will be more uniform and regular if the turns be all made the ſame way.

In ſteam-engines conſtructed according to the principles laid down by the patentees, the ſteam is uſually let off or conducted out of the engine; and in this caſe no vacuum is formed in the engine, but the ſteam after the operation is or may be uſefully applied again. But whenever it is found convenient or neceſſary to condenſe the ſteam by injection-water, a new method is uſed of condenſing by an injection above the bucket of the air-pump; and by this invention the condenſer, or ſpace which is uſually left between the ſaid bucket and a foot-valve, is rendered unneceſſary, and the admiſſion of any elaſtic fluid from the injection-water into the internal working ſpaces of the engine is perfectly excluded. In one of the figures is repreſented a method of heating the water for feeding the boiler by the admiſſion of ſteam; after its eſcape into the ciſtern, the ſteam paſſes under a falſe bottom perforated with ſmall holes, and heats the water therein, a portion of which water is driven, at every revolution of the fly, by the ſmall pump into the boiler.

The remaining parts of this invention, with the application of it to the driving of carriages, cannot be comprehended without a reference to the drawings.

MR. JOSEPH EVERETT'S (SALISBURY) *for "Salisbury Angola Moleskin," in imitation of Velvet.*

This substance is manufactured on two chains or warps, the *upper* one is invariably woollen-yarn, but the *under* chain is of cotton, linen, silk, mohair, or worsted. These chains are upon separate beams, the number of threads in the upper chain is two-fifths of the whole number in both chains; wires being introduced when the upper chain is clear upon the surface of the ground, and kept confined by three threads of weft till cut out by an instrument, thus the face or pile is formed; the weft is of cotton, linen, silk, mohair, worsted, or woollen-yarn.

MR. JOSEPH HATELY'S (CRADELY, WORCESTER) *for some Reducing Fluxes for the Purification of Mineral and Metallic Bodies, &c.*

The purification of these substances is effected by the addition and application of certain fluxes, or any mixture of them together with or without absorbent substances of lime, gypsum, chalk, and whiting mixed therewith, consisting of the residue adhering to salt-pans and boilers, in which the sea-water brine and salt-rock are boiled.

In some cases the patentee uses salt-water, &c. to refine copper, lead, tin, zinc, bismuth, and antimony. The ores are first cleaned and pulverized for melting in the usual manner. The fluxes may be used either in a crude or prepared state: the latter is upon the whole preferable, which is done by melting the salts, and mixing them with two parts of the recited absorbent substances separately or together in a calcined state. Of this composition, two pounds are used to every hundred weight of crude ore before expressed; and double that quantity of the unprepared to the same quantity of ore aforesaid, more or less as the ores or metals may require for rendering them ultimately pure.

To refine iron ores, or iron mine, and pig-metal made from it, the ores, &c. are to be pulverized and calcined in ovens or kilns with vegetable fuel and carbonated pit-coal or coke, and the ore washed in water strongly impregnated with common or other salt. The pig metal, or the pig iron extracted by the usual processes, is refined and p[illegible] wi[illegible]mbustive and phlogistive substances, with the additi[illegible] of fluxes, in the proportion of three pounds to one hundred-weight of pig-metal. The metal so refined is purified by the addition of fluxes in the following proportions: viz. to the refined metal, while in a fluid state, is to be added half a pound of the prepared flux; and to the unprepared pig-metal is added four pounds of the said flux, if required, to dispel the heterogeneous matter. The former process is preferred when the iron is intended for the finest and best purposes, and for making steel; as the fluxes have the best effect when the metal is in contact with the fuel that possesses the least quantity of sulphur and other pernicious substances, that oppose the malleability, ductility, and stability of metals.

MR. WILLIAM BOOND'S (MANCHESTER) *for a new Manufacture of Mixed and Coloured Cotton Velvets, Velveteens, and, other Cotton Pile Goods, commonly called Fustians.*

The cotton being properly prepared, Mr. B. proceeds to spin it in the following manner: He places a dyed roving, and an undyed or coloured roving in the frame of a spinning machine, and spins two or more rovings together into one thread; by this means is obtained a mixture or mottled thread or weft, which is weaved into cotton velvets, velveteens, &c. After the goods are woven, he proceeds to raise the pile, so as to shew the mixture, by cutting the face or tuft of the pie[illegible]longitudinally in a frame with knives, as fustians in the grey are usually cut; then he immerges them in lukewarm water, in which a small quantity of alum is dissolved: they are afterwards dried in a stove or in the open air. When dried, the pieces are to be rubbed across or longitudinally with brushes, and a stone to raise the pile, and make it knit together; some pieces when they have undergone this last operation are ready for sale; others will require farther labour, which is described in the specification. The claim made by the patentee is the weaving mixed cotton, weft, or yarn, into pile goods, and for finishing the same after they are woven, so as to make a mixed or mottled pile, similar to mixed woollen cloth or kerseymere, which has never been practised before on these kinds of cotton pile goods.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

THE Reverend William Gibson has given this Society an account of a Burial Urn, discovered by some labourers employed in raising gravel, at Colney, in Norfolk. This urn was deposited about three or four feet below the present surface; it contained no coins nor any other substance excepting burnt bones, ashes, and charcoal; and the earth in which it stood was of a brown colour, resembling rotten wood, mixed with ashes of charcoal, and pieces of burnt bone. It appears from farther enquiry, that iron spear-heads, instruments resembling knives, a horse-shoe of an unusual shape, and fragments of smaller urns have, at different times, been dug up in or near this pit. The parish of Colney is only five miles distant from Colney, the unquestionable Venta Icenorum of the Romans, from whence a line, drawn in a north-west direction to Brannodunum (Brancaster), an acknowledged Roman station also, where under the *Comes littoris Saxonici, vel tractus maritimi*, the Dalmatian horse kept garrison, will pass through Colney, Elmham, and South Creake. From this and other circumstances, Mr. Gibson conjectures that these works may be a few links of a chain of posts, such as would probably be established between a station so important as that at Castor and Brannodunum, which was obnoxious to invasion from the Saxons; while, perhaps, a similar chain, through Castleacre, where Roman remains are also found, might connect the Venta Icenorum with Castlerising, an ancient and elevated fortress, overlooking one of the best harbours in those parts, much exposed to piracies, in which the Saxons shewed themselves great masters; where also are apparent vestiges of Roman fortifications, perhaps more ancient; and where, according to Spelman, a coin of Constantine the Great was dug up, and brought to him.

At a meeting of the Society, held December 11th, 1800, some remarks were read from Robert Smith, Esq. respecting a curious *Gimmal* or *Gemmow* Ring, which had been dug up at Horsley-down, in Surrey.

This ring, according to its name, is constructed of twin or double hoops, which play within one another, like links of a chain. Each hoop has one of its sides flat, the other convex; each is twisted once round, and each surmounted by a hand, issuing from an embossed fancy-work wrist or sleeve; the hand rising somewhat above the circle, and extending in the same direction. The course of the twist, in each hoop, is made to correspond with that of its counterpart, so that, on bringing together the flat surfaces of the hoops, the latter immediately unite in one ring. On the lower hand, or that of which the palm is uppermost, is represented a heart; and, as the hoops close, the hands slide into contact, forming, with their ornamented wrists, a head of the whole. The device presents a triple emblem, of love, fidelity, and union. Upon the flat side of the hoops are engraven, "*Use de Vertu*;" and on the inside of the lower wrist, the figures "990." The whole is of pure gold, and weighs two penny-weights, four grains.

It is of foreign workmanship, and appears to be of no great antiquity, perhaps about the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and the figures were probably meant not to express a date, but the artist's number, such as we still see engraven on watches. The following are among the observations made by Mr. S. on this occasion:

Rings, it is well known, are of great antiquity, and in the early ages of the world, denoted authority and government, which were communicated, symbolically, by the delivery of a ring to the person on whom they were meant to be conferred. This was the case with Pharoah when he committed the government of Egypt to Joseph.

In conformity to this ancient usage the Christian church afterwards adopted the ceremony of the ring in marriage, as a symbol of the authority which the husband gave the wife over his household, and over the *earthly goods*, with which he endowed her.

The *gimmal* ring is comparatively of modern date, for which we are indebted to the French, whose skill in diversifying the symbols of the tender passion has continued unrivalled, and in the language of whose country the *mottoes* employed on almost all amor[...] trifles [...] still to be found. And [...], that the double [...] free yet inse[...]

and complete in their union, affords a not unapt representation of the married ſtate.

Among the numerous *love-tokens* which lovers have preſented to their miſtreſſes in all ages, the ring bears a conſpicuous part; nor is any more likely, than the *gimmal* to "ſteal the impreſſion of a miſtreſſes fantacy," as none ſo clearly expreſſes its errand.

From a ſimple love-token the gimmal was at length converted into a ſerious "*ſponſalium annulus*," or ring of affiance. The lover putting his finger through one of the hoops, and his miſtreſs her's through the other, were thus ſymbolically, yoked together; a yoke which neither could be ſaid wholly to wear, one half being allotted to one, and an equal portion to the other. And in the *uſe* of the gimmal may be ſeen typified a community of intereſts, mutual forbearance, and a participation of authority.

The French term for it is, "*foi*" or "*affiance*," which latter word in the "Dictionnaire de Trevoux," is defined, "bague ou jonc que *l'accordé* donne à ſon *accordée*, ou il y a un fil *d'or*, et un fil *d'argent*." This definition not only ſhews the occaſion of its uſe, but ſuppoſes the two hoops to be compoſed, one of gold, the other of ſilver; a diſtinction evidently meant to characterize the bridegroom and bride. Thus Columella calls thoſe vines which produce two different ſorts of grapes "gemellæ vites." Skinner and Ainſworth among ourſelves deduce *gimmal* from a Latin origin, uſed to ſignify ſomething of correſpondent parts or double. And Dr. Johnſon gives it a more extenſive ſignification: and explains *gimmal* to mean, "ſome little quaint devices, or pieces of machinery," though he is inclined to think the name gradually corrupted from *geometry*, becauſe any thing done by *occult means* is vulgarly ſaid to be done by geometry." The word is not uſed in Chaucer nor in Spencer: in Shakeſpeare it occurs two or three times; in one of which it ſeems to bear Dr. Johnſon's ſignification:

"I think by ſome odd *gimmals* or device,
Their arms are ſet, like clocks, ſtill to ſtrike on."

Upon which a commentator has the following note, "A *gimmal* is a piece of jointed work where one piece moves within another; whence it is taken at large for an engine. It is now vulgarly called "Gimcrack."

In ſome obſervations made by Taylor Combe, eſq. we find that he has, within theſe few years, had an opportunity of procuring an ancient bronze figure of a goat with one horn, which was the old ſymbol of Macedon. Figures repreſenting the types of ancient countries are extremely rare; and neither bronze nor marble ſymbols of Macedon had been noticed before this, which was ſent for the inſpection of the Society of Antiquaries. It was dug up in Aſia Minor, and was brought into this country by a poor Turk.

In ancient times Macedon and the adjacent countries abounded with goats, ſo much ſo that they were made the ſymbols not only of many individual towns; but the kingdom itſelf, which is the oldeſt in Europe of which we have any regular and connected hiſtory, was repreſented by a goat, with this particularity that it had but one horn.

Caranus, the firſt king of the Macedonians, commenced his reign 814 years before Chriſt. The circumſtances of his being led by goats to the city of Edeſſa, the name of which he converted into Egeæ is well worthy of remark. (*Urbem Edeſſam, ob memoriam muneris, Aegas, populum Aegeadas vocavit.*) The Cretans called the goat *caranus*, which is deduced from the Hebrew word *keren*, for a horn, or from the Greek word *keras*; hence, ſays Mr. C. "it will appear that *Caranus* was ſo called in conformity with an idea of *power*, which was annexed to the word *horn* even in the earlieſt period of Macedonian hiſtory.

About three hundred years after Caranus, the Macedonians became tributary to the Perſians. This event is thus recorded on one of the pilaſters of Perſepolis: A goat is repreſented with an immenſe horn growing out of the middle of his forehead, and a man in a Perſian dreſs is ſeen by his ſide, holding the horn with his left hand, by which is ſignified the ſubjection of Macedon. A proverb in uſe at the preſent day is grounded upon this ancient practice of ſignifying *conqueſt* by the capture of the horns. "To take the bull by the horns," is an equivalent phraſe for "to conquer." When Demetrius Phalereus was endeavouring to perſuade Philip to make himſelf maſter of the cities of Ithome and Acrocorinthus, as a neceſſary ſtep to the conqueſt of the Peloponneſus, he ſaid, "Having caught hold of *both horns*, you will poſſeſs the *ox* itſelf."

But

But the custom of representing the type and power of a country under the form of an horned animal, is not peculiar to Macedon: Persia was represented by a ram. The King of Persia when at the head of his army, wore a ram's head made of gold and set with precious stones, instead of a diadem.

The relation of these emblems to Macedon and Persia is strongly confirmed by the vision mentioned in the eighth chapter of the prophet Daniel, which, while it explains the specimens of antiquity produced by Mr. C. receives itself in return no inconsiderable share of illustration. Nothing certainly is more applicable to the overthrow of the joint empire of the Medes and Persians by Alexander the Great, than this vision in the Book of Daniel and its subsequent explanation; nor at the same time can better authority be required for the true meaning of the single-horned goat, than may be derived from the same authority.

It is remarkable, says Mr. C., that the goat which accompanies this paper is a she-goat; but that mentioned by Daniel was a male. The variation is of little moment. The figure was probably executed in the reign of Alexander the Great, when Macedon had reached its highest pitch of splendour; for at no time can it be said that the country was more productive either in arts or learning, or that its empire was more extensive. Such a period, then, in the history of Macedon might not have been unfitly represented by a female goat.

Of the use to which it was originally applied nothing can be said with certainty, though it was probably fixed to a military standard, after the manner of the Roman eagle; this supposition is supported by what is related of Caranus, who ordered goats to be carried before the standards of his army.

William Veel, Esq. has presented to this Society an original letter in the hand-writing of King Charles II. together with blank commissions from the same Monarch, to Colonel Thomas Veel, to raise troops for his service. The copy of the letter is as follows:

Antwerp, March 3, 1658.

"I am glad you resolve speedily to visitt your frinds in England. I hope you will finde the conjuncture favorable to your designes. I can add nothing to what I have sayd at large to you, yett I thinke it not amisse that you be able to shew your frindes, under my hande, that I am very desirous to receave assistance from them, and that I shall be so farre from remembering any thing that hath been heartofore done by any of them to their prejudice, that you may undertake, I shall reward them for any service they shall do me, and I will make it good. You know to whom to repayre for further information and instruction. "I am,

"Yr affectionate frinde

"Charles R."

Two of the blank commissions are dated Bruges, November 24 and 27, 1656; and the others at Bruxelles, the 14th and 15th of May 1659. These papers came into Mr. Veel's hands as heir and executor to his father in 1783; and they appear to have been transmitted from father to son through four generations, and to have been preserved by them with their most valuable papers ever since the time when they ceased to be of any further use, probably from being deemed an honourable testimony to Colonel Veel, and proof of the confidence placed in him by King Charles and his Ministers at Antwerp. A short history of the Colonel is annexed to these papers.

Francis Douce, Esq. during the late scarcity, laid before the Society copies of an original communication from Queen Elizabeth concerning the scarcity of grain; and of a letter from her Majesty's Privy Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the county of Norfolk, on the same subject. The former was given at the Queen's palace of Westminster, January 20, 1565; and the latter is dated at the court at Greenwich, August 3, 1596.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(*Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.*)

An Account and Explanation of the Paintings and other Ornaments, discovered in August, 1800, and till lately existing on the Walls of the present House of Commons, by John Sidney Hawkins, Esq. F. A. S. the plates engraven by Mr. John Thomas Smith of Newman-street.

In a former Retrospect we mentioned that in enlarging the House of Commons, it was discovered that the walls of the building had been originally painted with a variety of historical and other subjects. Mr. Smith obtained permission to copy them, for which purpose he took in subscriptions for a publication of prints, with descriptions, for which he has already been honoured with the names of many highly distinguished eminent characters,

ters, at three guineas and a half for each copy, to be paid on delivery. At the time when these terms were fixed upon, it was intended to engrave seventeen plates, but it has since been found that, instead of seventeen, they must unavoidably be extended to upwards of thirty. Mr. Smith, conceiving himself bound by the terms of his original proposal, does not raise the price to any subscriber who shall honour him with his name before publication, though, to indemnify himself for the additional expence, he must raise the price to those who apply for it afterwards, to six guineas.

Most of the paintings and ornaments of the Chapel have been drawn and engraven by Mr. Smith; of the rest, some have been drawn and engraved by other artists; all have proceeded with every assiduity compatible with excellence, and this delay has enabled the artists to add to the number of the plates, and finish them more highly, and gives opportunity for furnishing more intelligence than could have been procured, if the work had appeared earlier. By this, the publisher has also been able to exhibit a specimen, (the first he believes with which any book has been adorned,) of a method of producing prints, not from copper, or any other metal plates, but from a stone on which the drawings have been made; and of this method a sufficient description will be given. In order to add to the variety, some of the cuts are executed in aquatinta, others in mezzotinto, and others have been engraven on iron and steel.

A Child asleep. Sir Joshua Reynolds pinxt. J. Summerfield, late Pupil of F. Bartolozzi, R A. sculpt.

This plate is inscribed to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, who last year judged it worthy of their second prize. It is very well engraved in stroke, and, considered as the production of a young artist, has considerable merit; but it is not characteristic of the style of Sir Joshua; there is a mezzotinto print from the same picture, which is in that respect superior.

Mrs. Scott Waring and Children. Russel, R. A. pinxt. C. Turner sculpt.

Of Major Scott, during the time of the trial of Mr. Hastings, we read and heard much; of Miss Hughes, the lady he married, and who is the subject of this portraiture, we have also read and heard something; so that this picture may be perhaps in a degree interesting to more than the immediate friends of the parties. To such we can safely announce that it is a very pleasing picture of a handsome woman and engaging children, extremely well engraved in mezzotinto.

Views in India.

A new and superb work, from pictures painted on the spot by Mr. Daniell, Co. Ward, Law, Hunter, and R. Solviws; consisting of Views in various parts of the East Indies, particularly the newly acquired parts of Mysore, and of figures representing the costume of the natives, which will altogether form a picturesque history of Hindostan and the manners and customs of the inhabitants.

This work is now publishing by Mr. Orme, and the first and second part are ready for delivery to the subscribers. The subjects are interesting; and that part of the work already published, is well executed. The whole will be completed in the course of the year.

At the same place is sold, price 1s. 6d. in colours, a print recently engraved, particularly descriptive of the Bengal army.

His Majesty King George the III. the Figure copied by Hopkins, from the Picture of his Review, painted by Sir William Beechey. The Horse painted from the Life by William Ward.

The picture of the Review, by Sir William Beechey, we noticed in a former Retrospect with a praise to which most of the productions of Sir William are eminently entitled. Mr. Hopkins has here copied the figure of the King, and Mr. Ward has copied the horse; and it forms a spirited and good mezzotinto, and, as a print, has very considerable merit, though, as a picture, we do not think of it quite so highly. The body of the Sovereign is awkardly cut by the shadow under the left arm: the horse is painted with a laborious minuteness; but the great general outline is rather feeble; and the legs are lame, and the hoofs incorrect.

The Honourable Sir Robert Chambers, Chief Justice of Bengal. Home pinxt. Calcutta. Daw sculpt.

This is a very well engraved mezzotinto, and we are told a good likeness of the original; in which case it must be a very interesting portrait to the numerous friends of the late Chief Justice of Bengal.

Sir Richard Carr Glynn, Lord Mayor of London 1798—9. J. Hoppner, R. A. pinxt. W. Say sculpt.

If taken in every point of view, this is on the whole a better print than either of

of the two which precede it. It is well engraved in mezzotinto, and has a ſpirited and brilliant effect.

Timolea brought before Alexander. H. Singleton—Daniel.

This, and its companion, of *Chriſt Healing the Blind*, are engraven in mezzotinto, and are of a large ſize; but they have rather a heavy effect, and the deſigns are defective in drawing and character.

The Dream of Eve. Lycidas.—H Fuzeli R. A. pinxit. Lewis, aquatint. ſculpt.

Theſe pictures formed a part of the Milton Gallery; and of the Milton Gallery, conſidered as the production of one man, it was not eaſy to ſpeak in higher terms than it deſerved. It was the production of a mind fraught with peculiar energy, of a man who was perfectly acquainted with the anatomy of the human figure, but who, in his zeal to mark his anatomical knowledge, and diſplay the energy of his mind, ſometimes ſoared into the regions of abſurdity. To copy his ſtyle demands a portion of his feeling,—and when an artiſt, neither gifted with his ſpirit, nor qualified to draw correctly, attempts to transfer his figures from the canvas to the copper; he is in ſome danger of rendering what was *character* in the picture, *caricature* in the print; of *out-Heroding Herod!* and rendering that which was high art in the original, ridiculous in the copy: the picture of *Lycidas* was a chaſte and beautiful performance; we are ſorry to ſay, almoſt every thing which gave value to the painting is loſt in the engraving. *The Dream of Eve* is not in a better ſtyle; neither drawing nor effect ſeem to have been attempted—in truth, if they were, they are not attained. The manner of engraving is extremely ſingular.

Mr. Ackerman has juſt publiſhed a pair of prints from deſigns by Mr. Weſtall; under the firſt, which is entitled *The Birth of Shakeſpeare*, are the following appropriate lines, which were written by a contemporary poet:

"Triumph, my Britain! thou haſt one to ſhew,
To whom all ſcenes of Europe homage owe.
He was not of an age, but for all time;
And all the Muſes ſtill were in their prime,
When like Apollo he came forth to warm
Our ears, or like a Mercury to charm.
Nature herſelf was proud of his deſigns,
And joy'd to wear the dreſſing of his lines."

BEN. JONSON.

The companion print is entitled *The Birth of Otway*. The firſt is engraved by Mr. *S. Phillips*, of whom we have had frequent occaſion to ſpeak as a very promiſing, and improving young artiſt; and the ſecond by *Agar*, whoſe profeſſional talents are too well known to render it neceſſary to recapitulate them here. With reſpect to the deſigns, Mr. Weſtall has ranged through all the regions of Taſte, and been claſſed as one of the prieſts of her temple; and in theſe two prints he has given us two intereſting and engaging female figures, and two beautiful children. The little Shakeſpeare, holding a lyre in his right hand, and a laurel crown in his left, is characteriſtic; and the Otway is infantine and natural. It brings to our recollection the unfortunate fate of the poet, who is ſaid to have died prematurely at 34 years of age. As to the ſubjects, they are allegorical; and allegory is a mutual compact between the artiſt and ſpectator, where one agrees to receive in a certain character a figure which preceding painters have agreed to baptize by a certain name for time immemorial. With this regard, a figure reclined on the banks of a river, *&c. &c.* is received as the river itſelf; and thus, theſe figures muſt be conſidered as the river Avon, on the banks of which we know one of the poets was born; and the ſame river, it has been ſaid, was the birth-place of the other.

In our Retroſpect for January, we mentioned a book of *Military Evolutions*; another work engraved for the ſame publiſher, which is now completed, and unites with much ſpirit and originality of conception a number of intereſting ſubjects. It comprizes the various modes of fighting, as the attack, retreat, &c. &c. in various parts of Europe, from the following very animated deſigns, ſome of which were formerly publiſhed ſeparately, but are now combined in one work, price ſeven guineas.

The deſigns were made by a ſon of Geſſner, the German poet, and their general characteriſtic is ſpirit. They are printed in a rich brown colour, and have a good effect; and in the preſent *rage* for military affairs are likely to be very popular.

MILITARY EVOLUTIONS.

1. *German Horſe in Purſuit of the Enemy. Geſſner.*
2. ———— *in Combat. Ziegler ſculpt. Ziegler.*
3. ———— *in Purſuit of the Enemy. Ziegler.*
4. ———— *Combat. Ziegler.*
5. ———— *Watering their Horſes by Moonlight.*
6. *German Foot with Bayonets, and Horſe with Sword and Piſtol. Ziegl*
7. *A Retreat of Horſe. Ziegler.*

ack

8. *Attack and Defence of Horse. Ziegler.*
9. *Saxon Dragoons patroling in a Storm. Ziegler.*
10. *Austrian Hussars in Pursuit of the Enemy. Ziegler.*
11. *Prussian Hussars on a Night Piquet. Ziegler.*
12. *Hessian Hussars on a Night Patrol.*
13. *English Light Horse attacking French Artillery. Marke sculpt.*
14. *Russian Hussars and Cossacks attacked by French Horse and Foot. Marke.*
15. *Austrian Hussars charging the Enemy through a Town. Bluck.*
16. *An Officer of Cuirassiers, leading on his Troops. Bluck.*
17. *Saxon Hussars attacked by French Infantry, from an Ambuscade. Bluck.*
18. *A Reconnoitring Party of Austrian Dragoons retreating from the Enemy. Bluck.*
19. *Bavarian Dragoons in a Thunder Storm.*
20. *Austrian Troops fording a River. Bluck.*
21. *A Bavarian Patrole falling in with a French Piquet. Bluck.*
22. *The French Burning the Town of Sion in Switzerland, to stop the Pursuit of the Austrian Light Horse. Bluck.*
23. *A Piquet of Saxon Dragoons in an Old Castle. Bluck.*
24. *A Piquet of Prussian Hussars in a Church. Bluck.*
25. *Danish Hussars charging the Enemy. Bluck.*
26. *Austrian Infantry defending their Artillery against Prussian Hussars. Bluck.*
27. *French Cavalry routed. Bluck.*
28. *Austrian Dragoons retreating. Bluck.*
29. *French Infantry and Bavarian Cavalry close Fighting.*
30. *Saxon Dragoons attacking a Park of Artillery. Bluck.*

Sappho.—Corinna, companion Prints. T. Sophia Vitalba del. et inv.

These two prints are drawn and engraved by a lady; and though they are not much marked with mind, or distinguished by character, they are extremely neat and well engraved.

A new and improved edition of the third or supplementary volume of *Hogarth illustrated from his own Manuscripts*, by *J. Ireland*, will be published in a few days.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN FEBRUARY.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.*

AGRICULTURE.

The Farmer's Calendar, containing Practical Explanations of the Business necessary to be performed on Farms, during every Month of the Year; with the Principles of various new Improvements, and Instructions for executing them; by Arthur Young, Esq. F.R.S. Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, &c. large 8vo. 10s. 6. boards. Phillips.

The Annals of Agriculture and other useful Arts, collected and published by Arthur Young, Esq. F.R.S. Vol. XLI. No. 237 to 243. Phillips.

Communications to the Board of Agriculture, on the best Means of converting Grass Lands into Tillage, &c. being the third Volume of Communications to the Board. 4to. 18s. boards.

A General View of the Agriculture of Shropshire, with Observations; drawn up for the Consideration of the Board of Agriculture; by Joseph Plymley, M. A. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE ARTS.

The Painter and Varnisher's Guide; or, a Treatise on the Art of Making and Applying Varnishes, on the different Kinds of Painting, and on the Method of preparing Colours: with new Observations and Experiments on Copal; on the Nature of the Substances employed in the Composition of Varnishes and of Colours; and on various Processes used in the Art; by Professor Tingry, of the Academy of Geneva. 8vo. 12s. boards.

DRAMA.

The Sea-side Hero, a Drama, in three Acts; by John Carr, Esq.

EDUCATION.

The Travels of Rolando round the World, being a supposed Tour through Africa and Asia, containing *authentic* Descriptions of the Geography, Natural History, Manners, Customs, and Antiquities of various Nations; written expressly for the purpose of instructing young Persons in Geography. Translated from the French of L. F. Jauffret; with 12 beautiful Engravings, and 2 large Maps. 4 Vols. crown 8vo. 12s. neatly half-bound. Phillips.

Practical English Book-keeping, intended for the Use of Schools, for young Apprentices, and for Tradesmen, on a contracted Scale; with a copious Illustration of the Nature of Profits and Discounts, calculated on familiar Principles and for general Utility; by James Luckcock. folio. 7s.

The

The History of England, from the earliest Records to the General Peace, in 1802; written purposely for the Use of Schools, and young Persons of both Sexes; by William Mavor, L. L. D. in two thick and closely printed Volumes, illustrated with 25 Copper-plates, from historical Designs, and a large Map, 10s. or, on fine Paper. 12s. Phillips.

The History of Scotland and Ireland, 1 Volume.
——— of France, 1 Volume.
——— of America, 1 Volume.
——— of Greece, 2 Volumes.
——— of Rome, 3 Volumes.
By William Mavor, L. L. D. illustrated with Copper-plates and Maps. Phillips.

A Family Tour through the British Empire, containing an Account of its Manufactures, Natural and Artificial Curiosities, &c. interspersed with Biographical Anecdotes, particularly adapted to the Amusement and Instruction of Youth; by Priscilla Wakefield. 12mo. 5s. boards.

HISTORY.

The Costume of the Hereditary States of the House of Austria, displayed in 50 coloured Engravings, with Descriptions, and an Historical Introduction; by Mons. Bertrand de Moleville; the Tsanslation by R. C. Dallus, Esq. imp 4to. 6l. 6s. boards.

The History of France; by Alexander Ranken, D. D. Volume III. continuing the Work from the Accession of Hugh Capet, A. D. 987, to the Succession of A. Lewis, A. D 1226. 7s. boards.

Dedicated to the King, in 25 Volumes, embellished with Plates, and illustrated with Maps, Indexes, and Chronological Tables, Universal History, Ancient and Modern, from the earliest Records of Time to the General Peace, of 1802; by William Mavor, L L.D. Vicar of Hurley, in Berkshire; Chaplain to the Earl of Moira, &c. &c. There are two Editions, which may be had done up in three kinds of binding, at the following prices. Common paper, in boards, 4l. 13s. 6d. ditto half-bound, uncut, 5l. ditto half-bound, neat roan back, cut and lettered, 5l. 12s. 6d. ditto calf-gilt, 5l. 15s. 6d. fine and large paper, in boards, 6l. 5s. ditto half-bound uncut, 6l. 16s. 6d. ditto half-bound, neat roan back, cut and lettered, 7l. 5s. ditto calf-gilt, 7l. 10s.

MEDICAL.

An Enquiry into the Laws of Chemical Affinity; by C. L. Berthollet. Translated from the French by M. Farrell, M. D. 8vo. 7s. boards.

An Account of a painful Affection of the Nerves of the Face, commonly called the Douloureux, by S. Fothergill, M. D. 8vo. 3s. sewed.

Chirurgical Institutes, drawn from Practice, on the Knowledge and Treatment of Gun-shot Wounds; illustrated with singular Cases and Cures; by H. St. John Neale, Surgeon.

MILITARY.

The Nineteen Manœuvres explained, with the Duties and relative Positions of Officers and Serjeants; also the Manœuvres of a Column formed on the two center Companies; with general Observations on the Principles and Rules on which the Manœuvres are founded. 5s.

Polyænus's Stratagems of War, containing near nine hundred Stratagems of the most celebrated ancient Commanders, both by Sea and Land; now first translated from the original Greek; by Dr. Shepherd.

Military Memoirs, relative to Campaigns, Battles, Maxims and Stratagems of War, Ancient and Modern; extracted from the best Authorities, with occasional Remarks; by the Author of Memoirs of the War in Asia.

A List of all the Officers of the Army and Royal Marines, on full and half Pay; with a Succession of Colonels. Published February, 1804. 8vo.

MISCELLANIES.

A World of Wit; being characteristic Anecdotes, Bon-mots, &c. of eminent living Persons; by the Hon. Mr. S—n; with Frontispiece, 12mo. 3s.

Observations on the Correspondence between Mr. Adam and Mr. Bowles; with the Correspondence subjoined; by John Bowles, Esq. 1s.

Observations on Mr. Thelwall's Letter to the Editor of the Edinburgh Review. 2s.

Letters on the Duty and Use of Ancient and Modern History; containing Observations on the Causes and Consequences of those Events which have produced conspicuous Changes in the World, and the general State of Human Affairs; by John Bigland. 12mo. 6s. boards.

Advice and Admonition, suggested to the Middle-aged, in rural and humble Life. 2s. sewed.

An Authentic Account of the late Duel between Lord Camelford and Mr. Best; with an Extract from his Lordship's Will, and some Remarks upon his Character; by the Rev. William Cockburne.

Essays on Card-playing, Courage, Patriotism, Interference in Religion, the Drama, the Use of Wars, on Dr. Johnson, and the Mail Coach.

Remarks on the Threatened Invasion, and a Proposal for the Relief of the sick Poor; by Richard Worthington, M. D. 3s. boards.

The Victualler's Advocate; with Remarks upon the discretionary Power of Magistrates in granting Licences, and Observations relative to Brewers' Leases, particularly interesting to Publicans, and the Consumers of Porter; in a Letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer; by John Irving Maxwell. 1s. 6d.

The Political Proteus; a Review of the public Character and Conduct of R. B. Sheridan, Esq. Selections from his Parliamentary Speeches,

Speeches, and from his Speeches at the Whig Club and other Public Meetings; by William Corbet. 8vo. 7s. boards.

Essays, Literary, Political, and Economical; by John Gardiner, M. D. 2 Vols. 8vo. 16s. boards.

A new Table, shewing at one View the Number of the 365 Days in the solar Year, describable by any possible Fraction; also the fractional Proportion which any given Number of Days bear to the Year; by Thomas Parke. 2s. 6. sewed.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Lepidoptera Britannica; containing the Latin and English Names, a new Arrangement and new Description of various Species of Papilio, Sphinges, Zygænæ, and Bombyces, with all their Synonyms, Food, Times and Places of Appearance in their different States; on Account of their Peculiarities; and the best Modes of destroying such as are injurious to Mankind. To which are added Botanical Dissertations; by A. H. Haworth, F. L. S. Part I. 8vo. 15s. boards.

Flora Britannica; Auctore Jacobo Edwardo Smith, M. D. Vol III. 10s. 6d. boards.

NOVELS.

Zoflora; or, the Generous Negro Girl. 2 Vols. 7s. boards.

The Woman of Feeling. 4 Vols. 16s. boards.

The Talisman. 2 Vols. 7s. boards.

PHILOLOGY.

The Synonymes of the Latin Language, alphabetically arranged; with a Critical Dissertation upon the Source of its Prepositions, both in a simple and compound State; by John Hill, L. L. D. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards.

POETRY.

The Year of Sorrow; written in the Spring of 1803, by W. R. Spencer. 4to. 5s.

The Lewes Library Society; by John Button, Junior, of the Classical and Commercial Academy, Cliff Lewes. 4to. with a Vignette. 2s. 6d.

Peter Nick'd; or, the Devil's Darling, a mock-heroic Poem. 4to. 2s. 6d.

Adversity; or, the Miseries of the Seduced; interspersed with Narratives; to which is subjoined a Military Tale, founded on a real Occurrence, called Henry and Eliza; by W. H. Poulett.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A Statement of the Public Benefits which will probably result from the Establishment of an Asylum for Outcasts; with an Account of the Institution proposed.

POLITICAL.

Thoughts recommendatory of a Coalition between the great Parliamentary Leaders; in a Letter to the Author of "A View of the relative Situations of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Addington. 1s. 6d.

Letters written from France, in the Year 1802; containing an Account of the State of its Morals, Literature, and Politics; by Henry Redhead Yorke. 2 Vols. 8vo. 15s. boards. From political motives the publication of these Letters has been delayed until the present moment.

A Letter to the Army, Navy, and the People of England, on the dread Alternative, the eventual Choice, Invade or be Invaded. 1s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

An Account of Louisiana, lately ceded by the French to the United States of America; published by order of Congress. 1s. 6d.

A Map of the Province of New York; by Simeon de Witt, Surveyor General. 2l. 2s.

A Series of Prints, exhibiting Views near the Cape of Good Hope, and in the Interior of the Country; the Appearance and Costume of several Tribes of the Natives; and also various Examples of the Animals in that Part of the World, from Drawings taken from Nature, by Samuel Daniel; engraved by himself and coloured. No. I. to be completed in 10 numbers each containing 3 Prints, with a Sheet of descriptive Letter-press. The Size of the Prints, 18 Inches by 13. 2l. 2s.

England Delineated; being 152 Copperplate Views of Ancient Castles, Monasteries, and Antiquities; as well as of the principal Cities, Towns, &c. in England and Wales, with Descriptions, 2 Vols. 8vo. 1l. 10s. boards.

Statistical View of France complete, from authentic Documents; by the Chevalier de Tinseau. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The History of the Collegiate Church of Howden; by J. Savage, 8vo. 1s.

TRAVELS.

An Account of Travels into the Interior of Southern Africa; in which is considered the Importance of the Cape of Good Hope, as a Naval and Military Station; as a Point of Security to our India Trade, and as a territorial Acquisition and commercial Emporium; by John Barrow, Esq. Volume 2, 4to. with Engravings. 1l. 15s. boards.

An Excursion in France, and other Parts of the Continent, from 1801 to 1803; including a Narrative of the Detention of the English Travellers in France, as Prisoners of War; by Charles Maclean, M. D. 8vo. 6s. boards.

THEOLOGY.

The Case of Hezekiah considered as a Ground of Consolation, and a Motive to Union in Prayer, at the present alarming State of the King's Health, and of the British Empire, in a Sermon, by the Rev. G. A. Thomas, L. L. D.

Sermons; by the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, Volume 2. 8vo. 8s. boards.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of London, in the Year 1803; by the Rt. Hon. Bilby Porteus, Bishop of that Diocese. 1s. 6d.

A Sermon, preached 15th Jan. 1804, on the Opening of the Chapel at Poplar, after its

its being being repaired by the Hon. the East India Company; by S. Hoole, A. M. 1s.

Sermons, and other Miscellaneous Piecees; by the late Henry Hunter, D. D. to which are prefixed a Biographical Sketch of his Life, and a Critical Account of his Writings. 2 Vols. 8vo. 18s. boards.

A Sermon, on Public Worship, preached at the parish Church of Okehampton; also a Sermon, preached for the Benefit of the Charity School, at the parish Church of Crediton, in Devon, by the Rev. Rees Price, Vicar of Lamerton.

A Serious Addrefs to the Inhabitants of Briftol, on the Subject of the Multiplicity of Religious Diftinctions, which prevail in that City; with Strictures on the principal Sects. 9d.

Sermons on Public Occafions, and a Letter on Theological Subjects; by Robert, late Archbifhop of York; to which are prefixed Memoirs of his Life; by George Hay Drummond, A.M. with Portrait. 8vo. 6s. boards.

An Introduction to Philofophical and Phyfical Geography; or, a concife Abridgment of Varenius's fcarce and valuable Geography, as improved and illuftrated by Sir I. Newton; including all the recent and moft interefting Difcoveries.

Juft publifhed by Dulau and Co. Soho Square.

Grammaire Efpagnole raifonnée, contenant un Traité de Prononciation fondé fur les Règles établies par l'Académie de Madrid; des Notes qui font connoitre le Rapport, qui fe trouve entre le Génie de la Langue Efpagnole et celui de la Langue Angloife; une Lifte Alphabétique des Verbes Irréguliers, conjugués dans leur Ordre; des Extraits de quelques Ecrivains Efpagnols, &c.&c. nouv. Edit. revue, corrigée, et confidérablement augmenteé, par M. Joffe, Auteur des Elegans Extraits Efpagnols, et Maitre de Langues dans cette Capitale. 8vo. fewed. 8s.

Cours de Thémes adaptés aux Principes fondamentaux de la Langue Efpagnole, etablis par l'Académie de Madrid; des Revois aux Regles, des Notes Explicatives des Idiomes, &c. nouv. Edit. par M. Joffe. 12mo. fewed. 3s. 6d.

Catalogue raifonnée des Livres François, &c. qui fe trouvent chez Dulau et Co. price 1s. This Catalogue is one of the moft complete Repofitories of the beft foreign Books, ancient and modern, and laft Publications.

Alfo, juft Imported.

Almanac National de France pour l'An xii. fol. fewed. 12s.

Les Volumes xiii, et xiv, du Lycée, ou Cours de Littérature; par La Harpe. 14s.

Efprit de l'Hiftoire; par Ferrand. 2d Edit. 4 Vols. fol. 1l. 8s.

Statifque Générale et Particulière de la France et de fes Colonies. 7 Vols. 8vo. Atlas. 4to. 4l 4s.

Œuvres de Dumouftier, Auteur des Lettres á Emilie, 2 vols. 8vo. 16s.

Mélanges de Littérature; par Suard. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

L'Hiftoire du Bas Empire, depuis Conftantin jufqu'au 1453; par Royan, 4 Vols. 8vo. 1l. 12s.

Sixty-fourth Volume des Annals du Mufée; par Laudon. 18s.

Felicie et Floreftine. 3 Vols. 10s 6d.

Fleming Fils; par La Fontaine. 3 Vols. 10s. 6d.

Les Quatre Générations. 2 Vols. 7s.

La Petite Maifon du Rhône. 2 Vols. 7s.

Les Trois Faubles, de Tems là. 4 Vols. 14s.

L'Origine de la Chouamerie. 2 Vols. 7s.

L'Officier à la Demie-païe. 2 Vols. 7s.

Difcours fur la Meilleure Education des Femmes pour faire le Bonheur des Hommes. 8vo. 2d Edit. 1s. 6d.

Bibliothèque Paftorale; ou Cours de Littérature Champêtre, contenant les Chefs d'Œuvres, des Meilleurs Poëtes Paftoraux, depuis Moiys jufqu'à nos Jours. 4 Vols. 12mo. 14s. and a variety of other new Publications.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand Domeftic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

SIR RICHARD WORSLEY will foon publifh his magnificent work, the *Mufeum Worfleyanum*, in two large folio volumes, at an expence to himfelf of 27,000l.

Sir RICHARD HOARE has nearly completed a fine edition of *Giraldus Cambrenfis*; and fome highly-finifhed engravings, by Mr. BYRNE, from Sir Richard's Drawings, are in a ftate of forwardnefs, to accompany a Tranflation of the fame Work.

Mr. THOMAS CAMPBELL, the author of the Pleafures of Hope, is writing an allegorical Poem, illuftrative of a feries of Defigns by one of the Princeffes. The fubject is *Cupid turned Volunteer*.

Mr. ROSCOE has begun to print his Life of Leo X. It will make four large volumes quarto.

Mr. SOUTHEY is engaged on a Hiftory of Portugal.

The

The Rev. Mr. GRAVES, of Claverton, near Bath, now upwards of NINETY years of age, has just written a Series of Essays, under the title of The Invalid, on the means of preserving health, and attaining old age. He has subjoined to the Work a variety of Original Poems on the same subjects, and a new Translation of the Golden Verses of Pythagoras, made within these few weeks! The lessons of so vigorous a *nonagenarian* on the subject of health and long-life, will doubtless be received by mankind with a degree of respect due to the venerable author of the Spiritual Quixote.

An Inquiry into the Progress and present Magnitude of the Population of Ireland, from the pen of Mr. NEWENHAM, will shortly appear.

Dr. BISSET is engaged on a novel, in three volumes, entitled Modern Literature.

Mr. GELL is employed on a Topographical Description of the Plain and Site of Troy, together with such Parts of the Coast of Phrygia Minor as have been Objects of Criticism.

Mr. BEATSON has at length continued, in three additional volumes, the Naval and Military Memoirs of Great Britain, to the Conclusion of the American War, in 1783.

Mr. WALTER SCOTT, Editor of the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, is about to publish a poetical romance, called The Lay of the Minstrel.

Mr. COXE's History of the House of Austria is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. HENRY SIDDONS, of Covent Garden Theatre, (Son of Mrs. Siddons,) has finished a Novel, from which the public may expect considerable gratification.

The second volume of Dr. RUSSELL's Coromandel Plants is published, under the auspices of the East India Company.

The third volume of Dr. RANKEN's History of France will be shortly published.

Mr. GEORGE BALDWIN, his Majesty's late Consul at Cairo, is engaged on a Philosophical Work.

Mr. BUTLER's *Horæ Juridicæ Subsecivæ*; or, a connected Series of Notes respecting the Geography, Chronology, and Literary History, of the principal Codes, or original Documents, of the Grecian, Roman, Feudal, and Common Law, is nearly ready for publication.

The Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late GILBERT WAKEFIELD, which, from unexpected and unavoidable circumstances, have been so long delayed, are now in a state of great forwardness, and will soon appear, in two volumes octavo. The first volume is printed from Mr. Wakefield's own copy of the former edition, with many additions, alterations, and corrections, by himself. These volumes will contain a very large selection of original letters from Mr. Wakefield, on various topics, chiefly literary, as well as some letters to him from the late Dr. Jebb, Dr. Law, Bishop of Carlisle, and other distinguished literary characters.

It is intended to publish, at the close of the present year, a new Annual Vade Mecum, under the title of *The Literary and Scientific Almanac*, in a closely-printed pocket volume. The object is, to present to students, and lovers of literature, such corrected Lists and Tables, both literary and scientific, as may serve the purposes of reference and enquiry on every subject. Among other Lists there will be the following:

1. Of all contemporary living Authors, specifying their names, titles, age, residence, and works.

2. Of Books published within the year.

3. Of Literary Journals, and Newspapers Foreign and Domestic.

4. Of Learned Societies, and the names of the members of the most considerable.

5. Of Book Societies, Book Clubs, and permanent Libraries, with the name of their President, Steward, Secretary, or Librarian.

6. Of Names of Booksellers in the United Kingdom, and of eminent Publishers abroad.

7. Of Universities, and the names of their Professors; with other useful particulars relative to Students, the University Business, &c.

8. Brief Sketches of the annual progress of the various Arts and Sciences, with the new improvements and discoveries in each, and Lists of new Patents.

9. Notices of eminent Literary Characters who have died in the course of the preceding year.

10. Curious and important Tracts in Physics and in Science depending on numbers, with brief Table of Latitudes and Longitudes, a Chronology, Tables of Dynasties and contemporary Sovereigns; Chemical Tables, &c. &c. &c.

The object of this Notice is to invite communications from all persons who may be interested in the correctness of either of the foregoing Lists, to be addressed to Mr. PHILLIPS, No. 71, St. Paul's Church yard, free of postage.

Mr. THELWALL is delivering, at Glasgow, a second Course of his Lectures on the Science and Practice of Elocution. He is also preparing a Course of Lectures on the Principles of genuine Criticism; and the Use and Abuse of the Critical Office; which will probably be delivered in Edinburgh.

The Rev. JOSIAH PRATT has circulated Proposals for publishing, in ten volumes octavo, one volume to be delivered every three months, price 7s. 6d. in boards, to be paid for on delivery, (which price will be raised to 9s. when the Work is completed,) the whole Works, Expository, Devotional, Practical, Polemical, and Miscellaneous, now first collated, of BISHOP HALL, with an elegant Portrait. A new Life of the Bishop will be given, and a complete Index to the whole. The first volume will be put to the press as soon as a competent number of names is obtained.

Mr. CARD, author of the Revolutions of Russia, is preparing an Historical Outline of the Rise and Establishment of the Papal Power, addressed to the Roman Catholics of Ireland.

Mr. JOHN BELL, whose useful spirit of literary enterprize has been known to the public for thirty years past, has opened a Gallery of Fine Arts at the corner of Southampton-street, in the Strand. It is Mr. Bell's intentions to possess himself of impressions of the engravings of all the great and expensive Works which appear at Paris, and to print Translations of the letter-press, adapted to the size of the plates. He has already *Anglicized*, in this manner, the splendid Work of Denon; the Works of the Painters; the Museum of French Monuments; and the Historical Pictures of the Revolution. Other Works are in preparation; and it is one merit of Mr. Bell's project, that he offers the Works in London at much less than their cost in Paris.

A laborious Work is expected, in the course of the ensuing winter, from the pen of the same gentleman, on the Physiological Foundations of the Science of Elocution. The Work is to be divided into three parts, each of which will be embellished with elegant engravings, illustrative of the descriptions and doctrines of the text.—Part I. Will treat of the Structure and Offices of the Vocal Organs, and the Theory of Vocal Sounds;—Part II. Of the Structure and Offices of the Enunciative Organs, and the Anatomy of the elementary Sounds of Speech;—and Part III. Of natural Defects and habitual Impediments; their Causes, Phenomena, and Cure; and the Structure and Application of Artificial Organs. The above subjects constitute the more philosophical portions of Mr. Thelwall's Lectures; but will be treated in a more copious way than the nature of a popular course of discussion can be expected to admit.

The second volume of Mr. BARROW'S Travels in Africa is in the press, and will make its appearance in the course of the next month.

Mr. BARTELL, of Cromer, has been some time engaged on a work of taste, which will be published in octavo, in a few days, under the title of "Hints for the Picturesque Improvement of Cottages, and their Scenery," &c. with plates.

The fifth volume of the Bibliographical Dictionary will be published in a few days.

Mr. R. WRIGHT, of Wisbeach, proposes to publish by subscription, in one volume octavo, a Work which will be entitled The Anti-Satisfactionist; or, the Salvation of Sinners by the Grace of God.

Mr. LYSONS has just completed his Work on Gloucestershire Antiquities, on upwards of one hundred plates, many of which are richly coloured.

The Works of Mr. PARKINSON, of Hoxton, on the Organic Remains of the former World, is in considerable forwardness. The first part, on the Fossils of the Vegetable Kingdom, illustrated with coloured plates, in quarto, is proposed to be published on the first of June next.

A Society was formed in London, on the 7th of March, in the present year, with this designation, THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY. This Society proposes to itself one grand and simple object, viz. to promote the circulation of the Scriptures, without Commentary or Preface, in the principal Living Languages; and such regulations will be adopted, as may both permit and invite the co-operation of Christians in general, without the least distinction of party. This having been understood to be the great principle upon which it was proposed that the Society should be formed, several persons of influence, connected with various religious denominations, came forward on the day appointed for the first general meeting, at the London Tavern, and the contributions already made amount to near a thousand pounds. GRANVILLE SHARP, Esq. was in the chair; and HENRY THORNTON, Esq. M. P. was chosen Treasurer to the Society. In pursuance of the broad and liberal plan upon which the Society is formed, three Secretaries, of different denominations, have been appointed; viz. the Rev. JOSIAH PRATT, Lecturer of the United Parishes of St. Mary, Wolnoth, and St. Mary, Woolchurch; the Rev. JOSEPH HUGHES, Minister of a Dissenting Congregation at Battersea; and the Rev. CH. FRED. STEINKOPFFT, Minister of the Lutheran Church in the Savoy.

Mr.

Mr. BARTLEY, of Bath, recommends strongly potatoes as an excellent food for sheep, superior in almost all respects to turnips.

The Fables and Tales of the Persian poet NIZAM have lately been published at Leipsic, accompanied by a Latin Version, and an explanatory Index.

LICHTENSTEIN has printed a *Palægraphia Persica.*

The Literary Society at Strasburgh has published a new edition of QUINTUS CALABER, with New Readings, from MS. in the Escurial. The Lyrics of CASIMIR have appeared from the same press.

FISCHER has published an elaborate Commentary on the *Cyropædia.*

SCHNEIDER has published the Fragments of the Greek Female Poets.

LA HARPE's elegant *Cours de la Littérature* is now complete in 14 volumes.

A magnificent *Voyage Pittoresque de Constantinople,* is about to be published at Paris.

The Abbé DE LISLE has published his translation of Virgil's Æneid. He announces French Versions of the Paradise Lost, Homer's Illiad, and Jerusalem Delivered.

Citizen CARAFFE, of Paris, engraver, celebrated for his fine views of Egypt and Syria, intends to travel in Russia, with a view of collecting materials for his proposed *Voyage Pittoresque.*

Citizen PALISOT BEAUVOIS, a celebrated French naturalist, who in the year 1786 made a voyage to the kingdom of Benin in Africa, has prepared for the press an Account of this Voyage, and a Description of Benin, in a geographical, statistical, political, and a moral point of view.

M. LEBRUN has invented a new method of preparing hemp and flax, by which he gives these raw materials an appearance perfectly new, and obtains from them a kind of cotton and silk thread. He begins with the tow the moment it leaves the hands of the cultivator, and communicates to it either the soft and adhesive nature of cotton, or a brilliancy resembling that of silk. This preparation, for every purpose of utility and taste, is superior to imported cotton, as it easily assumes and retains any colour of which it may be dyed; and by the labour of a few individuals, a thousand pounds of tow may be converted into cotton in twenty-four hours. A second preparation gives the tow all the fineness and brilliancy of texture, that has hitherto been peculiar to silk.

A premature death having deprived the Fine Arts of one of their most zealous votaries, JEAN BAPTISTE PIRANESI, his sons, FRANCIS and PIERRE, are preparing for the press the rich materials which he collected for a work, entitled the Antiquities of Magna Grecia, now the kingdom of Naples. The whole of this interesting Work will form six volumes, of which the first will comprehend the description and antiquities of the city of Pompeia. The different fabrics found in the ruins of this city, have been described and represented with the utmost exactness, such as the temples, theatres, amphitheatres, baths, houses, shops, &c.

Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle; or, a New Dictionary of Natural History, is publishing at Paris, by SONNINI, BOZE, CHAPTAL, OLIVIER, &c. It will be comprized in about twenty-four volumes octavo.

VOSS, of Berlin, has lately published a valuable Work, under the title, Lectures on the Master-works of Grecian Poetry, with peculiar Reference to the poetical Master-works of modern European Literature, by D. JENISCH. 2 vols. octavo.

M. ZOEGA, author of a valuable Treatise on Obelisks, has prepared for the press a Descriptive Catalogue of Coptic MSS. found in the Library of Cardinal Borgia, in Rome.

M. F. SCHLICHTEGROLL, Inspector of the Duke of Gotha's Cabinet of Natural and Artificial Curiosities, has edited the first volume of a periodical publication, entitled, General Numismatic Annals.

JANSEN, of Paris, has published *Description Anatomique d'un Elephant Mâle, par* PIERRE CAMPER, *avec vingt Planches.* This highly-valuable description of a male elephant, by one of the first physiologists and anatomists of our age, will merit peculiar attention. It was announced in 1774, but has received a degree of perfection which raises it to a distinguished place among the most masterly productions of modern times. The plates are done in the first style, and the description is the most interesting and satisfactory account of the different species of elephants hitherto discovered in Africa, Asia, or America.

Citizen WATHIER has invented a machine for working every species of cloth, which is said to possess a manifest superiority over any thing of the kind used in England.

The seeds of foreign grapes have lately been discovered to be an excellent substi-

tute for coffee. When pressed, they first produce a quantity of oil, and afterwards, when boiled, furnish a liquid much resembling that produced from coffee. The practice is rapidly becoming general in Germany.

Professor PELT, of Helsingoer,* has invented a nautical machine to save persons from drowning. To try the effects of it against the united currents of the North Sea and the Baltic, a young waggoner, named Peterson, having equipped himself in this machine, sprang into the sea, in the presence of numerous spectators, many of whom accompanied him in sailing-boats. At his departure he fired a pistol twice; and on his passage he eat, drank, and smoked a pipe, to shew that he had the entire use of his arms. Being benumbed with cold, he got into a boat to warm himself by rowing; but soon sprang into the water again, and happily reached the Swedish shore, after a passage of one hour and three quarters. On his arrival he saluted the spectators with a pistol-shot, and waved a flag which he drew from the sea. Having remained a short time at Helsinburgh, he returned to the Danish coast, where he arrived amidst the shouts of the curious, who lined the shore. The machine weighs but seven pounds, and fastens round the waist of the wearer.

From the following authentic particulars we may form a pretty correct idea of the commercial prosperity to which Astrachan has attained. This city contains a plantation for silk-worms, twenty-four silk manufactories, eighty-one cotton-manufactories, five manufactories of morocco-leather, seventy four dyeing-houses, twenty-four brick-kilns, ninety-two vineyards, 212 mills, &c. The guild of merchants consists of 1189 Russians, three foreigners, eighteen Tartars, and four Hindoos. The city contains two thousand shops, six convents, fifty seven churches, and a temple for Hindoos.

The Class of Sciences of the National Institute being desirous to know the variations which the magnetic-needle experiences in the atmosphere; BERTHOLLET and BIOT have resolved to undertake several aërostatic ascensions in order to ascertain these variations.

In a Letter to the Editors of the *Decade Philosophique*, the celebrated BERNARDIN ST. PIERRE complains bitterly, that, through the unprincipled rapacity of the book-pirates, and the bankruptcy of the person in whose hands he had trusted the fruits of his literary labours, he finds himself deprived of the means of making a provision for his wife and children. "I am now nearly sixty years old, (says this venerable philosopher;) my eldest daughter is not more than nine, and my youngest boy is still carried about in the arms of his young mother, who suckles him. As for myself, I am descending the mountain of life, without a struggle, and without regret: but they have to climb it when I am gone, without my supporting hand. During the difficulties of the journey, they will be looking for some marks of my paternal foresight and solicitude." For this purpose St. Pierre proposes to give a new corrected edition of his Paul and Virginia, which, both with respect to typographical execution, and the style of the engravings and other embellishments, will be executed in such a manner as to defy the arts of the pirates. When we consider that this charming work has won the approbation of every feeling reader throughout Europe, we may confidently predict that the hopes of the amiable author will not be disappointed.

Professor MATTHEI has discovered, in a Manuscript belonging to the Public Library of Augsburg, a fragment containing three hundred verses of the Clytemnestra of Sophocles, which he intends to publish. This fragment commences at the Prologue pronounced by Tysiphone, and finishes with a chorus; from which it may be hoped that it contains the whole of the first act.

A new edition of Milton's Paradise Lost, and of Goldsmith's Poetical Works, have lately been printed at Paris, by BARROIS, who intends publishing there a collection of English Classics.

In October 1803, ALFIERE, the Italian poet, died at Florence, in the sixtieth year of his age. It is said that he has left a MS. Italian Translation of Sallust, of the Æneid, and of two of the Tragedies of Euripides; and two new Comedies and a Tragedy.

A new religious society has lately been formed in Holland, entitled, *Christo Sacrum*. At first it consisted of only four members; but in a short time the number of the sect increased so rapidly, as to amount to from three to four thousand.—The object of this Society is to unite all religious sects. The principal place of meeting is at Delft, where the Society has already built a church, in which we find Calvinists,

* Helsingoer is about eight miles from Helsinburgh in Sweden.

Calvinists, Lutherans, Menonnites, Catholics, and persons of various other religious persuasions, amicably assembling. The Society does not admit of any dominant or exclusive system: they have no priest, but only orators, who, while delivering their discourses, stand at the altar. The service is divided into that of worship, and of instruction; the object of the former being to shew the greatness of God, by directing our attention to the admirable regularity which reigns in all the productions of Nature. For this purpose they assemble every Sunday, at six or seven o'clock in the evening. The service of instruction is held every fifteenth day, when they discourse about different subjects, and particularly revealed religion. Six times each year they assemble to celebrate the Lord's Supper; and during the prayer and the blessing the whole congregation continues prostrate. The Dutch clergy have strongly opposed this Society, but without effect; and the present Dutch Government favours the new sect.

In Thermidor, year 11, certain constructors of the public roads found, while digging under the old road leading to Toulon, a leaden chest, about four feet in length. In the chest were the bones of an individual who had not yet attained the age of puberty. Among other remains of the skeleton was a golden ornament, round, and rather bigger than a small hand-bell. This ornament had a turning-joint, or hinge, to open it, but no ring to suspend it by. It was undoubtedly a golden *bulla* belonging to the infant whose remains were deposited in the chest.—These bones had not been burnt. There is no small difference between this *bulla* and that which was found in the porphyry urn, in the Tower of the Mausoleum at Aix, described by M. de Saint Vincent. This last, both in respect of form and workmanship, might well belong to the lower ages, perhaps to the fifth or sixth centuries. Close by the leaden chest stood a sepulchral lamp, and at a little distance there lay a small vase, with a narrow neck; the whole without ornaments.—At the distance of twenty-five or thirty paces from the above-mentioned first discovery, some pieces of sculpture of the natural stone of the country have been found; viz. a head, the nose of which is truncated, some trophies of arms, a colossal head, representing the masque of a woman with the mouth open, and seemingly proper for the ornament of a fountain. Among some of these sculptures have been found *deniers* of Henry IV. and of Louis XIII.; and there can be little doubt but that these actually belong to the times last-mentioned. The *bulla*, the lamp, the vase, and the fragments of sculpture, have been removed to the house of Citizen THIBEDEAU, Counsellor of State, and Prefect at Marseilles.

NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Being an Analysis of all Acts of General Importance, passed during the late Session of Parliament.

"An Act to promote the building, repairing, or otherwise providing of Churches and Chapels, and of Houses for the Residence of Ministers, and the providing of Church-Yards and Glebes." 43 Geo. III. (Passed 27th July, 1803.)

PERSONS by deed or will may give lands not exceeding five acres, or goods and chattels not exceeding five hundred pounds, for the purposes of this act; but such powers not to extend to persons within age, insane, or femes-covert. § 1.

Only one such gift shall be made by one person, and where it exceeds five acres, or five hundred pounds, the Chancellor may reduce it. § 2.

No glebe upwards of fifty acres shall b augmented with more than one acre. § 3.

Plots of land not exceeding one acre, held in mortmain, lying convenient to be annexed to some church, &c. may be granted either in exchange or by benefaction for that purpose. § 4.

Accommodation to be provided for all persons whatsoever resorting to church, &c. in every particular church or chapel hereinafter to be erected. § 5.

"An Act for effectuating certain Parts of an Act, passed in the Second and Third Years of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, 'An Act for the making more effectual Her Majesty's gracious intentions

Inventions for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy, by enabling her Majesty to grant, in perpetuity, the Revenues of the First Fruits and Tenths; and also for enabling any other Persons to make Grants for the same Purpose,' so far as the same relate to Deeds and Wills made for granting and bequeathing Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Goods, and Chattels, to the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the Purposes in the said Act mentioned; and for enlarging the Powers of the said Governors." 43 Geo. III. (Passed 27th July, 1803.)

By this act it is amongst other matters enacted, that where a living shall have been or shall be augmented by the said governors, and there is no parsonage-house suitable for the residence of the minister, it shall be lawful for the governors, in order to promote the residence of the clergy, to apply the money appropriated for such augmentation, in building, rebuilding, or purchasing, a house, and other proper erections, within the parish, convenient for the residence of the minister, to be deemed the parsonage-house. § 3.

"An Act to amend so much of an Act made in this Session of Parliament, for granting additional Duties of Excise, as relates to the Exportation of Tea to Ireland; for regulating the granting of Permits for the Removal of Coffee, Tea, and Cocoa Nuts, out of Warehouse, and for more effectually securing the Duties on Coffee." 43 Geo. III. (Passed 11th August, 1803.)

By this act it is amongst other things enacted, that if any burnt, scorched, or roasted peas, beans, or other grain, or vegetable substance prepared in imitation of coffee or cocoa, or to serve as a substitute for coffee or cocoa, or pretended by the possessor or vender so to be, shall be made or kept for sale, or offered to sale, or found in the possession of any dealer in or seller of coffee or cocoa; or if any burnt, scorched, or roasted peas, beans, or other grain, or vegetable substance, not being coffee or cocoa, shall be called by the preparer, manufacturer, possessor, or vender thereof, by the name of English or British coffee, or any other name of coffee, or by the name of American cocoa, or English or British cocoa, or any other name of cocoa, the same shall be forfeited, together with the packages, and may be seized by any officer of excise; and the person manufacturing or selling the same, or in whose custody the same shall be found, shall forfeit one hundred pounds.

4

"An Act to repeal the Duties of Customs payable in Great Britain, and to grant other Duties in lieu thereof." 43 Geo. III. (Passed 24th June, 1803.)

By this Act it is enacted, amongst other matters, that from the 5th of July, 1803, it shall be lawful to import any silk lace, subject to the duties imposed by this act; and all such silk-lace may be worn or used, or sold or exposed to sale, and shall not be subject to seizure or forfeiture; nor shall the person who shall import, wear, or use the same, or who shall sell the same, or have the same in his possession, be liable to any penalty whatsoever. § 32.

But all such foreign silk-lace shall be marked at each end of every piece; and any found after July 5, 1803, unmarked, shall be forfeited; and the owner prosecuted according to the laws heretofore in force. § 33, 34.

Penalty for counterfeiting marks, or the impression of them, or exposing to sale, or having in possession any foreign silk-lace with a counterfeit mark, 100l. and also to stand in the pillory for two hours. § 35.

Also from and after the ratification of the definitive treaty of peace between his Majesty and the Republic of France, it shall and may be lawful for the East India Company to expose to sale, either for the purpose of being worn or used in Great Britain, or for exportation, any silk handkerchiefs of the manufacture of Persia, China, or the East Indies, that shall have been, or may thereafter be, secured in the warehouses of the Company, subject to the duties by this act imposed thereon; and all such silk handkerchiefs may be worn or used in Great Britain, or sold or exposed to sale therein, and shall not be subject to forfeiture; nor shall the person who shall wear or use the same, or who shall sell or expose to sale the same, or have the same in his possession, be liable to any penalty. § 36.

But for three years after the said ratification, the said Company shall not, in any one year, sell, or expose to sale, a greater quantity of such silk handkerchiefs than fifty thousand pieces, of the usual length, and of the sorts usually exposed to sale. § 37.

"An Act to repeal the Duties of Excise payable in Great Britain, and to grant other Duties in lieu thereof." 43 Geo. III. (Passed 4th July, 1803.)

By this act it is amongst other matters enacted, that every thirty-six gallons of beer or ale brewed by the common brewers, whether within the weekly bills of

mortality

mortality or without, shall be reckoned for a barrel, and the allowances to be made to the common brewers not selling beer in any less quantity than a whole cask of four gallons and a half, within or without the said limits, for waste, shall be three barrels upon every thirty-six, both of strong and of table-beer and ale; the said allowance to be in full compensation for all waste or other losses whatsoever. § 12, 13.

No beer or ale brewed by the common brewers shall be sold by such common brewers at any other rate; but nothing herein shall alter the quantity to be returned as a barrel by any victualler or retailer, or by any person (other than the common brewer) who shall sell or tap out beer or ale publicly or privately, but the same shall remain as was enacted by an act of 1 Will. & Mar.* § 14.

"An Act for granting to his Majesty, until Twelve Months after the Ratification of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, certain additional Duties of Excise in Great Britain. 43 Geo. III. (Passed 5th July, 1803.)

By this act it is amongst other things enacted, that beer or ale above 18s. per barrel, exclusive of duty, shall be deemed strong, and at 18s. or under, table-beer. § 12.

* Viz. Two barrels and a half upon every twenty-three.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A grand Sonata, for the Piano-forte; composed by Julian Busby, son of Dr. Busby. 3s. 6d.

THE merits of this Sonata are so great, the juvenility of the composer considered, as really to have excited our astonishment. The bold, florid style of the first movement, and the soft engaging subject and brilliant variations of the second, together with the easy, yet artful, modulation pervading the whole piece, are such indications of early genius and premature judgment, that we must in candour say, we know not what may yet be anticipated from the future efforts of a youth, already so gifted by nature and advanced in science. In a word, all real judges will be as much delighted as amazed at this, so singular a production from so young a mind; and those who have made some progress on the piano-forte will derive much improvement from its practice.

"Lady Mary Douglas," a popular Air; arranged as a Rondo; by S. Wesley, Esq. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Wesley has converted this well-known melody into a familiar and pleasing rondo. It is an amiable trait in the character of a *great genius*, that for the service of the *many* he will descend to the production of trifles; but it is no credit to our age, that its taste is not calculated to encourage the noble efforts of talents and science.

"Enjoy, my Child, the balmy Sleep." Sung at the Nobility's Concert, by Mrs. Mountain. Composed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, or Harp, and inscribed to Mrs. Shaw, by J. Major. 1s.

Mr. Major has composed this song, the words of which are by Hayley, with considerable taste and feeling. The melody is easy and graceful, and the expression just and forcible. The accompaniment is arranged with judgment; and the general effect bespeaks much talent in this species of composition.

The celebrated Air of "Sweet Robin;" arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, German Flute, or Violin. Dedicated to M. P. King, Esq. by P. P. Roche. 3s.

This rondo is diversified and embellished by the introduction of twelve other airs, all which are so ingeniously interwoven with Mr. Dibdin's old favourite in The Padlock, as to form not only a pleasing, but a consistent and *unique* effect.—The insertion of popular tunes in instrumental exercises is become a fashion of which we by no means disapprove. The ear is naturally gratified by the air it recognizes; and the finger insensibly led to that practice by which alone it can acquire facility of execution.

A British War-Song. The words by Professor White, of Dumfries. The Music composed by Francis Blagdon, Esq. 1s.

This loyal and patriotic song does equal credit to its author and its composer. The words are conceived with energy; and the melody breathes that bold and martial spirit best suited to the warm and soldier-like spirit by which every line of the poetry is characterized.

"The Maid of Wooburn," a pathetic Ballad; inscribed to the Duchess of Bedford; for the Piano-forte, or Pedal Harp. Composed by M. A. Bryan. The Words by F. Bryan. 1s. 6d.

"The Maid of Woburn" is a pleas-

ing,

ing, and, we are happy to ſay, an appropriate compliment to the noble family to a part of which it is dedicated. The ſtyle is eaſy, natural, and expreſſive; and the general character of the ſong, both in words and muſic, highly creditable to the talents by which they are produced.

"*Roxalana, Romanza alla Tuſca;*" *ſung by Miſs Richardſon, at the Nobility's Concerts. Written by F. Bryan. Compoſed by Auguſt Voigt.* 1s. 6d.

"Roxalana" has the merit of much prettineſs, as well as conſiderable novelty. We admire that ſimplicity which does not degenerate into meanneſs, and that characteriſtic peculiarity which is rational without being quaint, and that ſtrikes more by its propriety than its ſingularity; and cannot but award that praiſe to the preſent production.

"*The Lark,*" *a Duet, for two Voices; with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Written and compoſed by W. Fiſh.* 2s.

This duet poſſeſſes much claim to our commendation. The melody is attractive, and the parts are combined with ingenuity. The paſſages are for the moſt part ſimple, and perfectly vocal in their conſtruction; while the accompaniment diſplays taſteful conception, and maſtery in arrangement.

A Sonata for the Harpſichord or Piano-forte. Compoſed by J. W. Holden. 2s.

We find in this ſonata ſome pleaſing ideas, and much addreſs in connecting them. The paſſages are, perhaps, in ſome few inſtances, leſs free in their conſtruction than true taſte will approve; but they for the moſt part poſſeſs conſiderable beauty, and the *tout-enſemble* will not fail to gratify the generality of hearers.

"*The Belper March and quick Step.*" *Compoſed and dedicated to Lieut. Colonel Joſeph Strutt, Major Broadsbow, and the other Officers of the Belper Volunteers, by J. C. Sharp,* 1s. 6d.

Though we cannot give this march and quick-ſtep the praiſe of any ſtriking orinality, they are by no means deſtitute of merit. The ſubject of the former is bold, and the latter is conceived with vigour and animation. We muſt, however, notice, that ſome falſities of combination appear in the ſcore; for the firſt of which we will refer the compoſer to the ſecond bar.

The celebrated Air of "*The Lovely Maid,*" *with variations for the Piano-forte. Compoſed, and dedicated to Mrs. Commun, by Auguſt Voigt.* 2s.

Mr. Voigt has evinced much taſte and ingenuity in theſe variations. They offer to the hand much uſeful execution; and the effect will be found grateful to every cultivated ear.

"*Love and Whiſkey;*" *a favourite Iriſh Air; ſung by Mr. Johnſton, in the Opera of the Wife of Two Huſbands; arranged as a Rondo, for the Piano-forte, by Thos. Smith.* 1s.

Mr. Smith has furniſhed, in this little effort, an agreeable exerciſe for the piano-forte. The paſſages are well diſpoſed for the finger; and young pupils will not fail to derive from them much improvement.

ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of February to the 20th of March.

Admitted under the Care of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary.

	No. of Caſes.
Rheumatiſmus	17
Catarrhus	43
Pneumonia	2
Hæmoptyſis	1
Scrophula	7
Phthiſis Pulmonalis	5
Tuſſis & Dyſpnœa	21
Dyſentery	3
Eryſipelas	7
Diarrhœa	19
Amenorrhœa	21
Menorrhagia	2
Hypochondriaſis & Dyſpepſia	13
Hyſteria	2
Epilepſia	2
Anaſarca	11
Aſthenia	29
Morbi Infantiles	42
Eruptiones chronicæ	24
Abortus	1

In one of the caſes of rheumatiſm, which was principally characterized by an inflexibility in the joints of the elbow and ſhoulder, electricity was recommended; but, as it happened not to be convenient for the afflicted object to have recourſe to a trial of this remedy, an almoſt hourly uſe, during the day, of the *dumb bells* was ſubſtituted in its place. The wiſhed-for effect has been produced; and the patient, after a ſhort period of reluctant and painful exertion, has now recovered the free and eaſy uſe of his ſuperior extremities.

Exerciſe

Exercise, and the warm bath, are, in fact, the appropriate and most efficient remedies in instances of rheumatical affection.

The cases of scrophula were treated simply as cases of constitutional relaxation and debility. When it appears externally, although more disgusting and offensive, it is less pernicious and less likely to be fatal than in the various modes of its clandestine operation. Seldom, on that account, should we make use of cutaneous applications, which can conceal the outward appearance of the disease only by driving it inwardly upon the brain, or other organs more immediately and essentially united with the principle of life. In this way it is, that in scrophulous patients mania, phthisis, or other visceral and equally dreadful disorders are so frequently produced.

Scrophula consists, not in a peculiar poison with which the fluids are impregnated, but, in the inheritance of a muscular fibre too feeble and relaxed. Of course, the violent evacuants formerly, and even now, too commonly made use of, ought to be excluded altogether from a share in the medical management of this disease. What can be a more prominent violation of even ordinary reason, than to think it were possible to improve or to restore the tone and vigour of the system, by the mean of unusual and extravagant purgations!

The Reporter is, by no means, disposed to the careless and unnecessary effusion of human blood; but in various cases of violent and obstinate catarrh, although they were attended with considerable feebleness, he has lately ventured to have recourse to *venæsection.*

Weakness is not, in all cases, an insuperable argument against the propriety of bleeding. The arteries, whose contractile power has, from any cause, been unduly diminished, are not able, without difficulty and febrile uneasiness, to propel even their usual quantity of blood. Under such circumstances, they ought to be in some measure relieved from their burden by timely and moderate evacuations. The existence of a morbid plethora is not to be ascertained merely by the absolute mass of fluid, or even by its proportion to the space of the vessels which it occupies, but likewise by a circumstance, which perhaps has not yet been sufficiently attended to—the less or greater degree of power which, in any particular instance, they may possess, of urging, with unintermitting constancy, the tide of sanguineous circulation.

The blood, whether it be in so great a quantity as to overload the vessels, or in so small, as not to afford a sufficient stimulus to their action, cannot fail to produce debility and its subsequent series of diseases. It is by many imagined, that what is called local bleeding is, in a multitude of cases, preferable to what is called general: in apoplexy, for instance, the pressure on the brain is supposed to be more expeditiously, as well as more effectually, relieved, by an operation on the jugular vein, than on one in either of the arms; in pleurisy, phthisis, or catarrh, by cupping or leaches on the breast or side affected than any where else.

When properly considered, however, the matter must appear in a different light. In fact, there is no such thing as *local* bleeding, if, by that term, be meant an evacuation from one part of the vascular system, without affecting, in the same proportion, every other. When a fluid is in a constant state of circulation through a round of vessels, of what consequence can it be from what portion of that circle any quantity of it be deducted.

When you drink out of a canal, through which flows a free and uninterrupted stream, in whatever place the draught be taken, it must equally affect the level of its surface, and the impetuosity of its course.

It ought, however, to be observed, that in the diseases of infants and old persons, hooping cough for instance, in the one, and dyspnœa or cynanche trachealis in the other, by the application of leaches to the chest or throat, the expenditure of the vital fluid may, with greater convenience, be accurately adjusted to the exigency of the case.

The disease last in the list arose evidently from an unhappy addiction to undue stimuli.

It is a notion entertained by the vulgar, and patronised too generally by illiterate and ill-educated members of the medical profession, that those drams which go by the denomination of *cordials,* are proper and necessary, even for the health and security of females in the condition of pregnancy. No doctrine can more precisely be opposite to the fact. Under such circumstances, on the contrary, all means ought to be made use of to promote and secure an uninterrupted state of the most perfect mental and corporeal tranquillity. Every thing should be carefully withdrawn, that is calculated to agitate or to excite.

By an ignorance of, or an inſufficient regard to, this important truth, thouſands of women and children are diurnally deſtroyed.

Intemperance is a *relative* thing. There are ſituations, in which more than one glaſs of wine ought to be conſidered as a *debauch*.

To the conſtitution of man, artificial and unneceſſary incentive is injurious; to that of woman, incalculably more ſo; and to that of one in the predicament above alluded to, it involves the almoſt inevitable miſchief of *two fold* deſtruction.

J. Reid.

Southampton-row, March 26, 1804.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In March, 1804.

IN the courſe of the month of March, the anxiety of the people for the reſtoration of the King's health has been gradually alleviated. It is, now, almoſt entirely at an end, by his Majeſty's complete recovery. Thoſe difficulties have already ceaſed, which his indiſpoſition put in the way of the diſpatch of the public buſineſs: his aſſent has been given by commiſſion to ſeveral bills in Parliament: his ſignature has been prefixed to different military appointments, and other acts of government to which his ſign-manual was neceſſary: and he has been, for a conſiderable part of the month, in ſuch convaleſcence, as to have had interviews reſpecting the great affairs of the State, with ſome of his chief miniſters.

Government meanwhile continues its preparations with inceſſant vigilance, to reſiſt any foreign invaſion. An embargo, with what preciſe views was uncertain, detained merchant-ſhips bound for the North, in our ports, for ſome part of the month. The French and Dutch ports, are, now, more cloſely than ever, blocked up: and, a plan has been propoſed by Mr. Richard Phillips, and is about to be carried into effect, for filling up thoſe ports, at leaſt in part, with ſtones, and with the hulks of old veſſels, ſo as to make it difficult, if not impoſſible, for even any ſort of ſhips or ſmall craft, that can be armed for invaſion, to make their way out of them. It has been conceived, that, ſince harbours are, in many inſtances, ruined by tides and currents of the ſea, the depoſition of ſand from rivers, earthquakes, and other natural accidents; the ſame effect may be accompliſhed by artificial means, by thoſe who are maſters of the exterior ſea. It is, in moſt places, but a point, comparatively, of a narrow channel, that is to be filled up: and the agitation of ſea which ſaps a mole, and reduces it to a pile of rubbiſh, generally tends to augment a ſand-bank, or any ſimilar obſtruction that is once begun in a port. Beſides, to block up the ports of France and Holland, if this can, indeed, be effected, by artificial ſand-banks and ſunken rocks, would more effectually cripple the power of our enemies, would reduce them more certainly to an abſolute inability of invading our territory, rivalling our commerce, or coping with our ſhips of war, than if we could burn half the towns in France, and ſlay, without loſs to ourſelves, one or two hundred thouſand of the fighting men: and, therefore, if the purpoſe can be certainly atchieved, there is no expence nor toil, at which its conſequences would not be cheaply earned.

Sir *Sidney Smith* is now ſtationed off Fluſhing; and has moored his own ſhip in a ſituation the moſt favourable to the annoyance of the enemy, and which ſhews that he has reſolved to omit nothing that the moſt heroic gallantry can perform in order utterly to deſtroy any force which they may endeavour to ſend out from that port. *Lord Nelſon*, ſtill keeps his ſtation off Toulon; and is perfectly maſter of the entrance into that port. His laſt letters announce the capture of ſome ſmall ſhips from the enemy. The Mermaid and Atalanta frigates, have ſailed, as a convoy, with a fleet of merchant-ſhips, for the Weſt Indies. Notwithſtanding the numbers of our cruizers, and the force and judicious diſtribution of our ſquadrons; the coaſting trade of this country has been, lately, much annoyed by privateers from France and Holland, between Dungeneſs and Beachy Head. The news from *Ceylon* repreſent the condition of the Britiſh Government in that iſland, as continually more and more perilous. The troops of Candy have deſcended, in great force, to the very ſea-coaſt. They beſiege thoſe principal poſts of the ſettlement where our countrymen are to make their laſt ſtand. There is even danger, that the Governor and thoſe who are with him may have been

been reduced to the laſt extremity, before the troops which we know to have been ſent out, or other ſuccours from Madras, could arrive to their relief.

The following ſtatement of the preſent ſtrength of the Britiſh navy, was communicated by one of his Majeſty's miniſters, upon a late occaſion, in the Houſe of Commons. The ſhips, frigates, and ſloops of war now in commiſſion, are 411: the ſmall craft employed on the Britiſh coaſt, are 602: the ſmall craft on the Iriſh coaſt, 137: in addition to theſe, the Eaſt India Company ſupplies 20 ſhips, and the Trinity Houſe, 10, for the defence of the Thames: 373 veſſels are now in a progreſs of being armed and otherwiſe equipped for ſea, with the utmoſt diſpatch. The number of the ſeamen in actual ſervice, is 77,002: the marines are 11,97.

Several debates of no ſmall keenneſs and importance, aroſe, during the month of March, in the two Houſes of Parliament.

On the 1ſt, the queſtion for the Speaker's leaving the Chair, in the Houſe of Commons, that the Houſe might go into a Committee, on the Bill to conſolidate and amend the ſeveral laws relating to Volunteers, was warmly and eloquently oppoſed; and a long contention of arguments enſued. Mr. Francis, Colonel Crawford, Admiral Berkeley, Mr. Fox, Mr. Windham, and Mr. Pitt were the principal ſpeakers in this debate. The farther progreſs of the bill was oppoſed on the pretence, that its tendency was, to impoſe new, unforeſeen, and intolerable reſtraints upon the volunteers; and yet, that it would not tend to provide the country with an effective force the moſt ſuitable for its actual defence againſt invaſion. Captain Markham replied, with great ſpirit to ſome cenſures of the manner in which the naval defence of the country is managed; and endeavoured, with ſome plauſibility, to evince, that it is even better adapted, than that of the late war, for the effectual baffling of all that is attempted or menaced by the enemy. The queſtion for a Committee of the Houſe on the Bill, was carried.

On the ſame day, a debate on the Bill for the Reſtriction of the Bank of Ireland from making payments in coin, was opened in the Houſe of Peers, by Lord King. His Lordſhip repreſented the meaſure renewed in the Bill, as having already been pernicious to the trade of Ireland. To this ſource alone, he ſtrove to trace the origin of the preſent diſadvantage to which Ireland is ſubject in the Exchange of money with England and other countries—the decline of trade and manufactures in that iſland—and the extenſive ſubverſion of commercial credit both within Ireland, and in the intercourſe between Iriſh merchants and their foreign correſpondents. Lord Caernarvon and Lord Grenville adopted and enforced the ſame opinion. It was ingeniouſly oppoſed by Lord Hawkeſbury and the Lord Chancellor, who endeavoured to ſhew, that, under the reſtriction, in former years, the Bank of Ireland had iſſued its notes with the moſt commendable good faith and diſcretion; and that no evils could reſult from renewing the reſtriction which would, in any degree, counterbalance its utility in the preſent general circumſtances of the Empire.

The ſame ſubject came under diſcuſſion in the Houſe of Commons, on the 2d of March. The evils of the reſtriction were eloquently ſtated by Mr. Foſter and Mr. George Ponſonby: its neceſſity was, on the other hand, well urged by Mr. Corry.

An enquiry from Mr. Grey reſpecting his Majeſty's indiſpoſition was anſwered from the Miniſterial Bench in language intimating his rapid convaleſcence to a ſtate of health, in which he would eaſily diſcharge all the accuſtomed functions of royalty.

The new ſchedule of the duties payable at the Cuſtom-houſes in the ports of Ireland were the ſubject of conſideration in the Houſe of Commons, on the 3d. Several alterations have been made, accommodating that ſcale of duties, ſomewhat better than in the former ſchedule, to the general intereſts of the trade of the United Kingdom.

On the 6th, Sir John Wrotteſley, in the Houſe of Commons, moved for a Committee to enquire into the cauſes of the late inſurrection in Dublin. He argued, that the Government had been, to a criminal degree, negligent of the meaſures fit to prevent that dangerous outbreaking of rebellion; and ſtated, in particular, among other things, that, almoſt at the critical moment, the Lord Lieutenant's ſecretary, Mr. Marſden, had made very light of the whole affair. Mr. Canning ſupported the motion with great earneſtneſs. But, it was ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by Lord Caſtlereagh, and Mr. Secretary Yorke; and was, in the end, rejected.

On the 10th, the enquiries from miniſters, reſpecting the ſtate of his Majeſty's

 health,

health, were renewed, in the House of Commons, by Mr. Grey; in the House of Peers, by the Earl of Fitzwilliam. The anſwers were ſo ſatisfactory reſpecting the King's recovery, as to leave no room for the propoſition of any new meaſure in Parliament, relative to the ſupreme functions of the Executive Government.

On the 14th, Mr. Creevey propoſed an enquiry into the conduct of the Britiſh Government, and its ſervants, towards the native inhabitants of the iſland of Ceylon; repreſenting, with a full detail of particulars, that it had been highly inconſiderate and unjuſt. But, he failed to perſuade the Houſe, that it ought to yield to his motion.—Mr. Francis moved, the ſame day, and with no better ſucceſs, for an enquiry into the origin and juſtice of the preſent war with the Mahrattas.

But the moſt important motion of enquiry that has been lately made, was that propoſed by Mr. Pitt, relating to the Naval Defence of this country. He repreſented the ſtrength and activity of the Navy to be, now, conſiderably leſs, than in the late war. He complained that there was in particular, a great deficiency in thoſe ſmall armed veſſels, which muſt naturally be the fitteſt to cope with the gun-boats of the French. He lamented the want of due activity in the dock-yards, and the neglect of the convenient policy of having ſhips of war built by the merchants, upon commiſſion. The diſtribution of the ſquadrons, the general ſyſtem of the operations of the fleet, the manner in which the Navy is now ſupplied with ſeamen and marines, but eſpecially the ſtate of the naval defence of the coaſt, and the tone and tenor of the conduct of the Admiralty, were reviewed, in his ſpeech, with ſtrong and pointed cenſure. Mr. Tierney defended the preſent adminiſtration of the Navy; and repreſented the whole naval force of the Empire now to conſiſt of not fewer than 1500 ſhips of war. Sir C. M. Pole zealouſly repreſented the preſent plan of our naval operations offenſive and defenſive to be the beſt adapted of any that a profeſſional ſeaman could well imagine, for ſucceſsful oppoſition to the force and deſigns of the enemy. Sir Edward Pellew gave a ſimilar opinion; and informed the Houſe that within every three weeks, the ſhips of war under his command, on the ſtation he lately occupied had been relieved regularly; and that gun-brigs and other ſuch veſſels as now formed the blockade of the port of Boulogne were much fitter than any ſmaller ones to act ſucceſsfully againſt the French gun-boats. He even added, that he thought it impoſſible for any French force ſufficient to make a deſcent on the Britiſh or Iriſh coaſts, to eſcape acroſs the Channel, undiſcovered by the Engliſh ſquadrons, as theſe are now diſtributed, and maintained in active vigilance. Mr. Sheridan zealouſly vindicated the conduct of the Earl of St. Vincent's at the head of the Admiralty; and pronounced a very high eulogy on the vigour and integrity with which that illuſtrious nobleman has ſuppreſſed peculation and embezzlement in different departments of the naval ſervice; as well as on the energy, the vigilance, the comprehenſive and diſcerning profeſſional judgment with which he has managed the equipment and the diſtribution of the fleets, convoys, and cruizers, and on his care not only to ſupply by new equipments, the conſtant waſte of war and navigation, but ſtill, likewiſe, to increaſe the force of the Royal Navy, and the numbers of its ſhipping. Mr. Fox cordially joined in the praiſes of Lord St. Vincent's, but was not averſe from an enquiry, the reſult of which could not, in his judgment, fail to crown that nobleman's character with new honous. Mr. George Ponſonby called, alſo, for an enquiry. Many other members ſpoke in the debate; and it was continued to great length. The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſpoke ſtrenuouſly againſt the motion. The Houſe at laſt, divided on the queſtion. Not fewer than 130 voted with Mr. Pitt; but his motion of Enquiry was rejected by a majority of 201. There was a felicity in the choice of this queſtion, inaſmuch as it was almoſt the only one on which the friends of Mr. Fox and thoſe of Mr. Pitt could divide together againſt the Adminiſtration, without any very conſpicuous dereliction of the principles upon which they had been before in mutual hoſtility between themſelves. It was obſerved, that, in this inſtance, not only Mr. Sheridan, but alſo the other ſervants of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, gave their votes with the Adminiſtration.

FRANCE

Has been lately the ſcene of events which ſhew its Conſular Government not to be as yet in a ſtate of full ſtability. The Jacobins, the ſureſt guardians of the republican eſtabliſhments have been almoſt diſſipated and annihilated as a party, by the general abhorrence of their revolutionary

tionary exceſſes, and by the inſtitution of the Conſular Authorities. By the amneſties to the emigrants, many ſincere royaliſts were reſtored to France. Moreau, and all thoſe officers who, not being Bonaparte's creatures, ſaw themſelves excluded by his ſupremacy from advancement agreeable to their wiſhes, were, of courſe, induced to deſire a new change of government; and when they conſidered the old attachments of the people, and the example of England in the ſeventeenth century, could imagine no change ſo likely to ſatisfy the majority of the French Nation, and to build up their own fortunes on a ſure foundation, as one that ſhould reſtore the regal dignity and the Family of the Bourbons. Among the exiles to whom all amneſty was denied, or who, in their zeal for their King, and their abhorrence of Bonaparte, ſcorned to accept the Conſul's favour, were not a few perſons of diſtinguiſhed ability, indefatigable in intrigue, impatient of revenge, ſanguine in hopes, and therefore inceſſantly labouring to overturn, by their correſpondence, the Conſular power, and to reconcile the minds of the French People to a reſtoration of their old rulers. The burthens and loſſes of the preſent war, and the ridicule of eternal threats and preparations ending in nothing, have conſiderably diminiſhed that popular enthuſiaſm in France for Bonaparte which aroſe from his ſucceſſes in Italy, the only theatre of his martial glory—and from his giving peace to the nation at a time when it was abſolutely ſick of the beggary, the deſolation, the oppreſſion of military adventure and of conqueſt. In this ſtate of feelings, parties, opinions, and intereſts, in France, that which was naturally to be expected has taken place. A conſpiracy to dethrone the Firſt Conſul has been detected. Pichegru and ſome other exiles, who had ſecretly paſſed to France from England and other ſurrounding countries, have been ſeized at Paris in ſuſpicious ſituations, ſuch as it is imagined that they would ſcarcely have put themſelves into if they had not been in plots againſt the Government. General Moreau, and various other perſons never accuſed till now of treaſon againſt the Revolution, have been taken and put in confinement, as accomplices in the ſame deſigns. The treachery of perſons who were in the conſpiracy had betrayed it to the ſpies of the Firſt Conſul and his Miniſters. The ſeizure of the papers of thoſe perſons againſt whom the information was given, is ſaid to have told more: and a good deal has been extorted by examination from the men under accuſation and in confinement. A plot of the moſt heinous intentions is ſaid by the Miniſters of the Conſular Government to have been thus ſeaſonably diſcovered. But it is, on the other hand, loudly alledged by the friends of Moreau and Pichegru, that the whole accuſation is a fiction of the Government for the ruin of men whom the Firſt Conſul dreaded, and found a ſuitable moment to deſtroy, on pretence of their being in a conſpiracy againſt him. A third party affirm that the conſpiracy is in part real; that the perſons accuſed are, in general, privy to it; but that they have been enſnared by pretended accomplices, who were, in truth, the ſpies and decoys of the Government; that they had not intentions nearly ſo bold and guilty as thoſe which are now attributed to them; and that, if put to death, they will periſh, not upon fair, ſubſtantial evidence, but upon ſuſpicions and pretences, which, however, are not at bottom entirely in the wrong. Lavallee, Laborie, and ſeveral of thoſe who are named by the Government as being in conſpiracy, and proſcribed for ſeizure or death, are ſaid to have eſcaped to London. Within a ſhort time before the conſpiracy was detected, moſt of the officers who had been promoted to eminent command under Moreau, or upon his recommendation, were removed from their appointments.—Public expectation at Paris is now turned with great anxiety toward the iſſue of the trials of the conſpirators. As the trial by jury is now under ſuſpenſion in France, it is not ſuppoſed that they will be ſuffered to eſcape, if the Government can find advantage in their death.

In the mean time, the preparations for the invaſion of this country are much increaſed in all the ports of France and Holland. There are ſaid to be not fewer than twelve hundred armed veſſels ready at Boulogne only. At other ports the preparations are believed to be proportionately great. At Toulon, at Breſt, at every port of France and Holland, armaments are ſaid to be in readineſs to ſail, as ſoon as they may eſcape out with any proſpect of eluding or defeating the blockading ſquadrons.

ALPHA-

Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies and Dividends *announced between the 20th of February, and the 20th of March, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES,

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ALDERSON, Chriftopher, Beccles, grocer. (E. and T. Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton ftreet
Allen, John, fen. Jewry ftreet, victualler. (Lewis, New fquare, Minories
Beetham, W. S. Furnival's inn court, printer. (Beetham, 6, Bouverie ftreet
Bull, Thomas, Broad ftreet, Briftol, brandy merchant. (Blandford and Sweet, Inner Temple
Bedd, Amplias, Aldermanbury, warehoufeman. (Hurd, King's bench walk, Temple
Beck, John, Workington, wine merchant. (Bacon, Southampton ftreet, Covent Garden
Bulgin, William, Briftol, printer and bookfeller. (Shawe, New Bridge ftreet, Blackfriars
Black, George, and Alexander Stephen, Bufh lane, dealers in coals.) Harman, Wine-office court, Fleet ftreet
Berry, William, Oakham, apothecary. (Rigge and Merrifield, Carey ftreet
Blowers, John, Halefworth, fhopkeeper. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane
Battinfon, Richard, and Samuel Wade, Manchefter, merchants. (J. and R. Willis, Warnford court
Bury, William, jun. Pilton, clothier. (Luxmoore, Red Lion fquare
Crooke, James, Colne, cotton manufacturer. (Ellis, Curfitor ftreet
Collins, Thomas, Crediton, ferge maker. (Darke, Princes ftreet, Bedford row
Davis, Benjamin, Chatham, money fcrivener. (Fowell, Effex ftreet, Strand
Dunkin, John, Redcrofs ftreet, rectifier. (Martin, Vintner's hall
Edwards, William, New Bond ftreet, goldfmith and jeweller. (Nelfon, Maddox ftreet
Etches, James, Daventry, mercer, trading in the firm of Etches and Poole. (Wainwright, Hare court, Temple
Englifh, Sarah, Charing crofs, hofier. (Hodgfon, Charles ftreet, St. James's
Evans, Henry, Calne, clothier. (Sandys, Horton, and Trevenen, Crane court, Fleet ftreet
Fell, Jofeph, Whitby, ropemaker. (Rofier, Kirby ftreet, Hatton Garden
Fallows, Thomas, Bifhopfgate ftreet within, pewterer. (Jones, Lord Mayor's Court office, Royal Exchange
Godfrey, Daniel, Moorfields, broker. (Chefter, Melina place, Weftminfter road
Hefketh, George Gafkell, Manchefter, grocer. (J. C. and C. Jackfon, Walbrook
Hindley, Thomas, and Samuel Cooling, Manchefter, calico manufacturers. (Hewitt, Manchefter
Hunt, Walter, Putney, grocer. (Lucket, Bafinghall ftreet
Hopwood, Thomas, Rochdale, plumber. (Battye, Chancery lane
Haynes, Thomas, Oundle, nurfery and feedfman. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's inn
Johnfon, Thomas, Leicefter, carpenter. (Taylor, Southampton buildings
Jenkinfon, Richard, Pocklington, money fcrivener. (Crosfield and Moore, Salisbury ftreet, Strand
Kingfbury, Daniel, Exeter, factor. (Flafkman, Ely place
Knight, William, Tunbridge Wells, banker. (Blandford and Sweet, King's Bench walk, Temple
Leeming, Thomas, of Prefton, John Myres of Cleckheaton, and William Chapman, of Prefton, worfted manufacturers. (Evans, Thavies inn
Lloyd, Thomas, Billiter fquare, merchant. (Kayll, Tower royal
Liptrap, John, and Samuel D. Liptrap, Whitechapel, diftillers. (Druce, Billiter fquare
Leonard, Charles, Weft Bromwich, ironmafter. (Egerton, Gray's inn fquare
Lawfon, William, and William Byron, Lincoln, drapers. (Bland, Racquet court, Fleet ftreet
Lawton, James, Dobcrofs in Saddleworth, fhopkeeper. (Battye, Chancery lane
Martin, Thomas, Birmingham, and Thomas Nicholls, trading at Birmingham in the firm of Martin and Co. and at Stone, in the firm of Nicholls and Co. (Conftable, Symond's inn
Martindale, John, New Bond ftreet, wine merchant. (Dewbery, Conduit ftreet
Mathews, William, Long lane, Southwark, vellum and parchment maker. (Roche, Nicholas lane, Lombard ftreet
M'Cabe, Edward, Broad ftreet, Bloomsbury, hat maker. (Fothergill and Savage, Old Broad ftreet
Manfergh, Richard, Wefthall, Whittington, grazier. (Hurd, King's Bench walk, Inner Temple
Murray, Samuel, Ruffell court, bookfeller. (Cobb, Clement's inn
Mer, Thomas, Manchefter, and Peter Lunn, of Eccles, calico manufacturers. (Ellis, Curfitor ftreet
North, William, Dewsbury, coverlid manufacturer. (Sykes and Knowles, Bofwell court
Nafh, Ifaac, Briftol, cooper. (James, Gray's inn fquare
Powle, John, Chippenham, clothier. (Sandys, Horton, and Trevenen, 5, Crane court, Fleet ftreet
Prince, William, Stockport, cotton fpinner. (Edge, Inner Temple
Powis, Richard, Grofvenor mews, veterinary furgeon, (Robinfon, Charter houfe fquare
Powditch, George, Liverpool, mafter mariner. (Atchefon, Auftin friars
Powell, William, Broad ftreet, St. Giles's, linen draper. (Swaine and Stevens, Old Jewry
Potts, Lawrence, Briftol, cutler. (James, Gray's inn fquare
Rutt, Thomas, Dalfton, ftock broker. (Walton, Girdler's hall, Bafinghall ftreet
Read, Amplias, Aldermanbury, warehoufeman, (Hurd, King's Bench walk, Temple
Rawlings, Thomas, Gloucefter, mercer. (James, Gray's inn fquare
Richardfon, Sylvefter, Blackburn, grocer. (Clarke and Richards
Riley, Samuel, Soyland, cotton fpinner. (Gleadhill and Payne, Lothbury
Robinfon, Nathan, of the Paragon, Southwark, tanner. (Perings, Laurence pountney hill
Rofs, Alexander, and John Ogilvie, Argyle ftreet, army agents. (R. and R. Shawe, Tudor ftreet, Blackfriars
Stewart, Robert, and William Stewart, Manchefter, merchants. (Kay and Renfhaw, Manchefter
Stone, George, Gofport, Shoemaker. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane
Speed, George, Blackman ftreet, ftable keeper. (Collyer, Great Eaft Cheap
Stotherd, John, Coningsby, brewer. (Wilfon, Caftle ftreet, Holborn
Shipley, Thomas, Walcot, coachmafter and cornfactor. (Bleafdale and Alexander, New inn
Solomons, Ifaac, Osborn place, Whitechapel, infurance broker. (Aubert, Symond's inn
Savory, Thomas, Sculthorpe, miller. (Geldart, Holborn court, Gray's inn
Thompfon, Charles John, Gofwell ftreet, filverfmith. (Sinc[illegible], Alderfgate ftreet
Teafdale, William, Manchefter, cotton broker. (Rutherford, Bartholomew clofe
Thompfon, William, and Percival Barker, Dean ftreet, Southwark, merchants. (Wadefon, Barlow, and Grofvenor, Auftin friars
Wheeler, Jofeph, Hampftead, victualler. (Denton, Field court, Grays inn
Wardell, George, Manfel ftreet, Goodman's fields. (Evitt and Rixon, Haydon fquare, Minories
Wilfon, John, Nantwich, timber merchant. (Wilfon, Crown office row, Temple
Wilde, James, Dale in Saddleworth, clothier. (Battye, Chancery lane
Watkins, John, Northmoor, butcher. (Edmonds and Son, Exchequer Office of Pleas, Lincoln's inn

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Allen, Henry, Liverpool, merchant, April 30
Andrews, Henry, Elftead, mealman, March 31, final
Beanlands, William, and Benjamin Beanlands, Bradford, woolftaplers, March 26
Blinkhorn, William, and John Mufgrave, Fofter lane, filkweavers, March 20
Bevington, Samuel, Gracechurch ftreet, merchant, April 14, final
Brooke, Francis, William Farrar, and Robert Rofe, Bafinghall ftreet, warehoufemen, feparate eftate of Brooke, March 20
Bax, Henry, Farningham, taylor, merchant, March 27
Bird, Jofeph, Houndfditch, hatter, March 24
Blunt, Thomas, Godalming, money fcrivener, March 27
Broadbent, Beaumont, Stainton, bookfeller, March 27
Bramhall, Richard, Sheffield, cutlers, and Patrick Bramhall, March 29
Barker, Jonathan, Upper Thames ftreet, grocer, April 14, final
Bentfield, Bacon, Yarmouth, liquor merchant, April 7, final
Becks, Andrew Berkeley, Green ftreet, Grofvenor fquare, upholder, March 17
Blakeman, Jeremiah, Limehoufe, timber merchant, April 17, final
Bulfield, William, Lancafter, fhopkeeper, April 2, final
Boque, Peter, Whitefriars, builder, April 14
Burroughs, James, Chifwell ftreet, hofier, April 14
Chapman, John, Yarmouth, linen draper, March 24
Cowlinfhaw, Charles, Asborne, grocer, April 21
Curteis, John, and John Stevens, Penryn, fhopkeepers, March 3
Chinner, Thomas Oldham, Walfall, mercer, March 29
Copper, Thomas William, Pancras lane, warehoufeman, April 28
Chivers, William, Newgate ftreet, upholder, April 17
Duffin, Michael, and Henry Duffin, Stratford on Avon, linen drapers, March 27, final
Doran, Edward, and Archer Whiting, Long Acre, coachmakers, March 27
Donlevy, Chriftopher, Charles ftreet, Hatton Garden, jeweller, April 28
Dalton, James, Deptford, bricklayer, April 28
Edmundfon, John, Carlifle, and Ifaac Edmundfon, Kefwick, dyers, March 17

Elderton,

Elderton, John, Great Carter lane, oil and colourman, March 27, final
Forbes, John, and Daniel Gregory, Aldermanbury, merchants, trading in the firm of Burton, Forbes, and Gregory, April 27, feparate eftate of Gregory, final and feparate eftate of Forbes, final
Frazer, Henry. Nightingale lane, grocer, April 7
Fifh, John, (partner with James Nowlan) Newcaftle on Tyne, foap maker, April 5
Gouldfmith, Richard, New Bond ftreet, embroiderer, April 7
Gale, Ifaac, Bradford, clothier, March 28, final
Hallam, Edward, Bury, druggift, March 29
Hewlett, Richard, Walcot, builder, March 20
Holgate, George Thomas, Peafmafh, Suffex, farmer, March 20, final
Hathway, Francis, Little St. Thomas the Apoftle, broker, March 24
Hurft, David, Lindley, cloth dreffer, March 28
Hallows, James, Goldfmith ftreet, ribbon weaver, April 17, final
Hounfell, John, Bridport, ironmonger, April 5, final
Hopwood, David, Union ftreet, St. Mary le bonne, grocer, April 10, final
Harris, Francis, and Samuel Grove, Briftol, merchants, April 16
Hall, Charles, Ellerton, horfe jobber, April 19, final
Herinmaw, Richard, Palace wharf, Lambeth, corn and coal dealer, April 14
Ifdell, Nicholas, Hambleton, furgeon, March 26
Kempfon, Samuel, Fleet ftreet, linen draper, April 17
King, John, Coventry, innholder, April 7, final
Lowe, Charles, jun. Bofton, miller, March 8, final
Lund, William, Virginia ftreet, builder, March 31, final
Larkin, Charles, Rochefter, coachmafter, April 28
Lawfon, William, Manchefter, grocer, March 20
Lloyd, John, Woolwich, victualler, March 27
Lonfdale, Edward, York, linen draper, March 29
Lickley, John, Newcaftle ftreet, hofier, April 7, final
Maltby, Thomas, and George Maltby, Size lane, merchants, April 10
Matthews, George, and Thomas Turnbull, Budge row, merchants, April 9
Mouls, John, Hampftead, cornchandler, April 24, final
Middleton, Tho. Liverpool, cotton manufacturer, April 16
Metcalfe, Thomas, Birmingham, factor, April 19, final
Mofs, John, Salisbury, ironmonger, April 10
Mozley, Lewis, Liverpool, watchmaker, April 14
Nowlan, James, (partner with John Fifh, jun.) Newcaftle on Tyne, Soap boiler, April 5
Nanfan, Thomas, Manchefter, warehoufeman, April 14
Owen, Robert, and William Mardle, Houndsditch, copperfmiths, April 14
Peterfon, James, Stradbrooke, tanner, March 27
Perrins, William, Bedworth, maltfter, April 5, final
Pourtales, Andrew, Paul, and Andrew George Pourtales, Broad ftreet buildings, merchants, April 28
Phillips, John, Eccles, fuftian manufacturer, April 12
Pycock, Theodofia, and Marmaduke Ward, Pycock Kingfton on Hull, builders, April 7
Ruffell, John, Moorfields, broker, April 21, final
Richmond, John, Skerton, gardener and feedfman, April 5, final
Riches, George, Queen ftreet, Cheapfide, warehoufeman, April 10, final
Rowland, Northy, and Peter Rowland, Great Coggefhall, blanket makers, April 13
Robinfon, Michael, Liverpool, money fcrivener, April 17
Spender, William, Birmingham, dealer, April 11, final
Shirreff, Alexander, Newman ftreet, tailor, March 20
Schlotel, Bartholomew, Manfion houfe ftreet, merchant, March 31
Spears, William, Rood lane, fifh falefman, April 7
Sykes, Richard, Cheapfide, linen draper, May 11, final
Sommervail, James, Liverpool, merchant, April 7
Townfend, William, Bath, filverfmith, March 20
Townfend, Thomas, Bath, filverfmith, and John Townfend, of Bathwick, victualler, March 20
Thompfon, Andrew, and Bartholomew White, Bow lane, wholefale hofiers, trading in the firm of White and Co. March 24
Tarn, William, Bifhop Wearmouth, painter and glazier, March 19
Toulmin, Oliver, Effex ftreet, Strand, navy agent, April 10
Thacker Anthony, Upwell, Ely, corn merchant, March 26, April 18, final
Travis, Jofeph, and Peter Nevill, Bolton le Moors, muflin manufacturers, feparate eftate of Nevill, April 13
Tredwell, Henry, Wolvercot, yeoman, April 14, final
Vandyck, Peter Dubbledemuts, Arnold John Gevers Leuven, and Wynand Adriaen de Gruiter Vink, Circus, Minories, merchants, March 26
Wicks, William, Middle row, Holborn, haberdafher, March 17
Wilde, James, John Watts, and John Body, Upper Thames ftreet, wholefale grocers, March 20
Warren, Thomas, jun. Bury, fhopkeeper, March 29, final
White, William, (partner with John Jarvis) Southampton buildings, brandy mrechant, March 24
Wilfon, Richard, Bread ftreet, merchant, March 27
Whitehead, Edward Charles, Witham, carpenter, April 24
Wrighton, Daniel, Little Alne, flax dreffer, April 10

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diftinguifhed Characters recently deceafed.

On the 2d of March Mr. George Smart had another opportunity of fhewing the excellence of his chimney-fweeping apparatus in extinguifhing the fire in a flue. At No. 12, Gloucefter Place, Camden Town, the kitchen chimney took fire, in a few minutes it raged with fo much fury as to break the chimney-pot to pieces, and to threaten the deftruction of the houfe itfelf; the heat indeed was fo violent as to render the adjoining houfe in fome danger. Mr. Smart's apparatus was fent up, and though the paffage was in a great meafure blocked up by the broken pieces of the chimney-pot, in the courfe of three or four minutes it completely extinguifhed and brought down all the foot. A fireman (from the Phœnix Office, we believe) accidentally paffing at the time, was witnefs to the whole fcene. With this apparatus Mr. S. has fwept nearly 700 chimneys without the aid of any climbing boy, the whole work being performed by a man in the room from which the chimney rifes. In the courfe of his progrefs he has met with fourteen inftances only in which he has failed in the attempt.

MARRIED.

V. Cofteker, efq. to Mifs Mary Lyon, of Lambeth.

Mr. William John Galabin, printer of Ingram-court, to Mifs Marchant, of Paradife-row, Iflington.

Capt. Frederick W. Campbell, of the 1ft regiment of guards, to Mifs Jeffie Caulfield, daughter of the late Wade Caulfield, efq.

Captain R. Curry, of the R. Navy, to Mifs E. Blachford, daughter of Daniel B. efq. of Tooting.

Wm. Cooper, efq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Mifs Joanna Bridge, daughter of Cyprian B. efq. of Dover-court, Effex.

S. Batchellor, efq. of Bloomfbury-fquare, to Mifs Shoolbred, youngeft daughter of the late John Shoolbred, efq.

At St George's, Hanover-fquare, the Rev. R. Hodgfon, rector of that parifh, to Mifs M. Tucker, fourth daughter of the late Col. Tucker.

Mr. T. Old, of Newington Place, to Mifs Crefwell, of Kennington.

W. Haynes, efq. of the Strand, to Mifs Taylor, of the Adelphi Terrace.

R. Boulton, efq. of Thorncroft, Surrey, to Mifs Car. Shubrick.

F. Robertfon, efq. to Mifs L. Rofs, of Bofwell-court.

Mr. Spong, of High ftreet, Bloomfbury, to Mifs Simmons, of Mortlake.

Colonel

Colonel Elliott, of the Weſtminſter volunteer cavalry, to Miſs Lettſome, of Grove-hall, Camberwell.

Mr. J. Phillips, of Cobbett-court, Gracechurch-ſtreet, to Miſs A. Hooper, daughter of the late Dr. Joſeph Hooper, of Glouceſter-row, Newington, Surrey.

At Iſlington, N. Wathen, eſq. of Stroud, Glouceſterſhire, to Miſs M. Beardmore, ſecond daughter of Joſeph Beardmore, eſq. of Canonbury.

T. Sedgwick, eſq. of America-ſquare, to Miſs Davis, of Kennington.

Captain C. E. Y. Graham, of the 15th regiment of light-dragoons, to Miſs M. Cooke, youngeſt daughter of the late G. J. Cooke, eſq. of Harefield, Middleſex.

Mr. Davies, jun. merchant, of Gracechurch-ſtreet, to Miſs Knaggs, of Peckham.

DIED.

At Camberwell, *Mrs. Fyſhe.*

In York-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, *Mr J. Fitzmaurice*, printer.

At Newington-butts, *Mrs. Worſley*, wife of Mr. Worſley, linen-draper, in Cheapſide.

Mr. G. C. L. Jackſon, ſon of Dr. Jackſon, of Hanover-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare.

In Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, in her 17th year, *Miſs M. A. Larkins*, daughter of the late T. Larkins, eſq. of Blackheath.

At Kenſington, aged 68, *Mrs. Chace*, relict of the late R. Chace, eſq.

In his 85th year, *Mr. De Craſto.*

At Lambeth, in her 25th year, *Mrs. Buckley*, wife of H. Buckley, eſq.

In the Borough, *Mrs. M. Rowland.*

In his 73d year, *Mr. R. Perry*, builder, and many years reſident in Perry's-place, Oxford-ſtreet.

Aged 17, *Miſs Flanrey*, of Queen-ſquare.

In Conduit-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, in his 80th year, *Dr. Savage.*

At Kennington, in her 88th year, *Mrs. Warner*, widow of the late J. Warner, eſq. of Hatton-garden.

In Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, *Mrs. M. Mackenzie*, wife of Captain J. Mackenzie.

At Greenwich, in the Royal Hoſpital, aged 80, *Lieutenant R. Kerr*, the oldeſt lieutenant in the ſervice.

At Norwood, *Mrs Rahtert*, wife of C. F. Rahtert, eſq. of Great St. Thomas Apoſtle.

At Richmond, Surrey, *Mrs. M. Ellis*, widow, late of North-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

Aged 34, *Mrs. E. Thompſon*, of Rotherhithe.

R. Dutton, eſq. brother to Lord Shelburne, at Grenier's Hotel, in Albemarle-ſtreet.

Mrs. Atwood, of Somerſet-ſquare, widow, formerly of Milverton, Somerſetſhire.

At Lambeth, *Mrs. Buckley.*

At Homerton, *Mr. J. Pycroft*, eldeſt ſon of J. Pycroft, eſq. of Wanſtead, Eſſex.

In Wimpole-ſtreet, *G. Crawford, eſq.* He ſhot himſelf, in a ſtrong fit of mental derangement.

In his 25th year, *Mr. T. Phipps*, of Copthall Court.

Mr. G. Darby, of Coleman-ſtreet.

In her 41ſt year, *Mrs. Smart*, lady of R. Smart. eſq. of Lamb's Conduit ſtreet.

At Enfield, *Mr. F. Oſtliffe*, brewer.

Dr. Relph, ſenior phyſician to Guy's Hoſpital.

At his houſe on the Clapham-road, of convulſion fits, which laſted three days, *T. Cook, eſq.* formerly of Wood-ſtreet, Cheapſide.

Miſs Juliana Penn, eldeſt daughter of Granville Penn, eſq.

At his houſe in St. James's-ſquare, March 19, in his 64th year, *His Grace the Duke of Roxburgh*, groom of the ſtole to the King, and lord lieutenant of the county of Roxburgh. Dying unmarried, that ancient title is at length become extinct. Lord Bellender is heir in part to the family-eſtate.—*Further particulars in our next.*

In Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, *Mrs. Beardſworth*, relict of the late J. B. eſq. who died Jan. 27, 1803.

In an advanced age, *Mr. Saddington*, more than 60 years a reſpectable apothecary in Fleet-ſtreet, and formerly in the Common Council for the Ward of Farrington Without.

Mr. John Rhynd, printer, of Ray-ſtreet, Clerkenwell, formerly of Hereford.

In conſequence of the rupture of a bloodveſſel, the *Rev. Henry Cox, Maſon, M. A.* rector of St. Mary, Bermondſey, chaplain to Lord Onſlow, founder of the Deaf and Dumb ſchool, a celebrated and popular preacher, and author of ſeveral well-written, and well-delivered ſermons. He has left a widow and a numerous family, but indifferently provided for.

At Hampſtead, ſuddenly, *Mr. J. Roberts*, ſenior, the principal proprietor of the White Horſe inn, Fetter-lane, and largely concerned in a great number of ſtage and mail-coaches.

At the houſe of her aunt, Mrs. Delamare, at Theobalds, Cheſhunt, aged 33, *Mrs. Dauncey*, wife of P. D. eſq. barriſter.

Mr. Petchin, tobacco-manufacturer on Snow-hill. Going down to his cellar to look after a pan of tobacco, over a large charcoal fire, and being overcome by the fume, in endeavouring to upſet the pan, he fell into it, and was literally burnt to death.

In Abingdon-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, *Mrs. A. Johnſtone*, laſt ſurviving daughter of the late Dr. Pelham Johnſtone.

At the Boar and Caſtle Inn, Oxford-ſtreet, *Lieut. T. Cumerford*, of the Eaſt London regiment of militia.

Mrs. Harriſon, wife of T. Harriſon, eſq. of Gray's-inn-lane-road, St. Pancras.

In conſequence of a fire which broke out in one of the bed-rooms of her dwelling-houſe,

known local ...
Wesleyan methodist ...
Mr. C. Webster, baker.

At Leeds, Mr. W. Long, late ... draper in Pomfret.—In her 80th year, ... Hotham, a maiden lady.—Aged 61, Mr. J. Flintoff, of Raley Fell, in the county of Durham.—Aged 65, Mr. R. Clarke, wharfinger, &c.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Motteram, relict of the late Mr. Motteram, hatter.—Mr. G. Booth, shoe-maker.—Mr J. Wood, grocer. He was suddenly seized with a violent convulsive fit, in which he rolled from his bed and instantly expired.—Mrs. Walker, ...fe of Mr. Walker, tinman.—Aged 83, ... P. Hinchcliffe, the oldest publican in th... ...wn.—Aged 82, Mrs. Hawkesworth, wido... of the late Mr. J. Hawkesworth, file-sm...—Mr. R. Kippax, merchant.—Mr. W. T...ylor, carpet-manufacturer.

At Scarboro', aged 84, Mr. G. Simpson, formerly a butcher.—Aged about 50, Mrs. Hudson, of Hepworth, and widow of the late Mr. R. Hudson, formerly a brazier of Scarboro'.—Aged about 60, Mrs. Esthill.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Bennett, wife of Mr. Bennett, a master taylor.—Aged 59, Mrs. Chambers, wife of Mr. Chambers, shoe-maker.—Aged 33, Mr. Westby, shoe-maker.

At Rotherham, aged 61, Mr. Ball, attorney.

At Barnsley, Mr. R. Tyas, late of London.

At Bawtry, Mr. Beale.

At Beverley, aged 80, Mrs. E. Blakeston, a maiden lady.—In his 49th year, P. Acklom, esq. formerly lieutenant-colonel in the East York militia.—Aged 93, Mrs. Beane, a maiden lady.—Aged 66, Mr. R. Ramshaw, gardener.—Mr. W. Gibson, merchant-taylor, formerly of Hull.

At Hesle, near Hull, at an advanced age, Mr. Riplingham.

At Bradford, in her 86th year, Mrs. Wadsworth, relict of the late Rev. J. Wadsworth, of Coley Chapel, near Halifax.

At Wakefield, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Smith, dyer.—In his 20th year, of a decline, Mr. Bennett, eldest son of Mrs. Bennett, inn-keeper.—Mr. G. Briggs, inn-keeper.

At Market Weighton, aged 83, Mr. Hudson, more than 50 years post-master of that place.—Aged 56, Mrs. Baxter.

At Welton, Miss S. L'Oste, daughter of the late Rev. J. L'Oste, of Louth, Lincolnshire.—J. Healey, esq. of Carlton, near Stokesley, one of the common council of the corporation of Doncaster.—Mr. Stevenson, of Bradley Mills, near Huddersfield, and formerly of Leeds.

In his 70th year, Mr. W. Leng, comedian. He had trod the boards of the York theatre, and others in the same circuit, not less than fifty years, with much real applause, being generally a favourite with the public, and especially with the gods, in the many different parts he acted, from the *king* down to

the...
shopkeo...

At Crake...
Mrs. Pickering, ...
Dodworth, near Ba...

Suddenly, while ...
betwixt Stanley ...
Mr. R. Pearson ...
course of Wake...

Mr. Salt, ...
near Leeds.

In Jersey, ...
of the 83d r...
daughter of Mr. ...
—Aged 72, Mr. ...
forty years game k...
W. Wrightson, esq. ...
caster.

At Kirby Hall, near ...
H. Johnson, 2d daughter ...
Thomas, of Yarmouth.—...
G. Robinson, surgeon, o...
near Pocklington.

At Beale, near Selby, Mr... wife of J. Edmondson, esq. late ... the 15th regiment of foot, and so... late W. Edmondson, esq. of Laze... near Leeds.

At Thornhill, aged 52, Mr. Ab. Gre...wood, an excellent mechanic, and able en...neer; and so devoted to the art and practic... of bell-ringing, that he made it his principal business, for a whole year, to note down, on an immense roll of paper, the whole of the changes on eight bells; and with indefatigable perseverance, he devo...d th... months more to the revisal of the notes ...hus made.

Mr. S. Fletcher, of Gannow, near Bar...ey, formerly of Bradford; engineer to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Company.—In her 60th year, Mrs. Richardson, wife of J. Richardson, esq. surveyor, of Pule Hill, near Pennystone.—Aged 56, Mr. W. Sherwood, of Kexby Bridge.

On the 10th of January, at Hamburgh, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. J. Hassell, merchant, formerly of Hull.

Mr. J. Draffield, of High Field, near Sheffield.

At Hepworth, near York, in her 85th year, Mrs. A. Bond.—In his 84th year, Mr. J. Greene, merchant, of Park Row, and formerly of Camp Hall, near Leeds.

At Howden, aged 25, J. Dunn, esq.

At Purston Jacklins, near Pontefr... aged 23, Sam. Dunn, esq. brother of ... above.—Miss Ann Cumpstone, daught... the late Rev. G. Cumpstone, of Howd...

At Treeton, near Sheffield, Yo... aged 55 years, the Rev. Creed ... He was placed at the Charter Hous...

and continued in that office until March, 1776, when he was ſucceeded by Mr. Eden, now Lord Auckland.

In Groſvenor Place, February 24, *Anne, Counteſs of Upper Oſſory*, daughter of the late Lord Ravenſworth, by Anne, only daughter of Sir Peter Delme, Lord Mayor of London. This lady was married on the 29th of January, 1756, to the preſent Duke of Grafton, by whom ſhe had iſſue, Lady Georgiana, born in May, 1757, married in June, 1778, to John Smyth, of Heath, eſq. Yorkſhire, and who died in the month of January, 1799, leaving iſſue, George-Henry, Earl of Euſton, born May 8, 1757; married, June 16, 1784, to Charlotte-Maria, daughter of the ſecond Earl of Waldegrave, by the preſent Ducheſs of Glouceſter, and by her has iſſue, four ſons and four daughters, viz. Ipſwich, Charles, William, and Hugh-George; Maria, Laura, Elizabeth, and Iſabella; a ſon born in 1798, died in a few days; Charles, born in July, 1764, married Miſs Mundy, who died in Auguſt, 1797, leaving one ſon, Charles-Auguſtus. His Lordſhip afterwards married Lady Frances Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Londonderry. In the month of March, 1769, the Ducheſs of Grafton was divorced from the Duke, by act of parliament, and in the ſame month ſhe married the Earl of Upper Oſſory, by whom ſhe had two daughters, Lady Anne, born February 24, 1770, and Lady Gertrude.

Mrs. Lucy Cuſt, a maiden lady, and only remaining ſiſter of the late Mr. John Cuſt, who was elected Speaker of the Houſe of Commons in the year 1761, upon the reſignation of the great Arthur Onſlow, and continued in the chair until the year 1770, when he was ſucceeded by Sir Fletcher Norton. She was daughter to Sir Richard Cuſt, bart. by his lady, Anne, who was the daughter of Sir William Brownlow, bart. and ſiſter to Lord Viſcount Tyrconnel.

Lately, *the Right Hon. Richard Pepper Arden, Lord Alvanley*, Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas. His Lordſhip was a younger ſon of an ancient family, which poſſeſſes large eſtates in Yorkſhire and Cheſhire. He received his early education at a free-ſchool in Yorkſhire. He was ſent thence to continue his ſtudies at Trinity College, Cambridge. At that univerſity, or at leaſt in conſequence of ſtudying there, he obtained the private and convivial friendſhip of the Right Hon. William Pitt. He came early to the Temple, and, after the uſual courſe of juridical ſtudy, was called to the bar. His diligence, and the livelineſs of his genius, ſoon recommended him to practice in the Court of Chancery. His ſociety was, at the ſame time, the delight of his private friends. He had fixed his reſidence in Lincoln's Inn, after finiſhing his ſtudies in the Middle Temple; and it is ſaid that he there lived on the ſame ſtaircaſe with the late prime miniſter, and that they uſed there to aſſociate very much together.—He had not been many years at the bar, when he contracted a ſuitable marriage with the daughter of Richard Wilbraham Bootle, eſq. of Cheſhire, an opulent member of parliament. The influence of his own and his Lady's family brought him early into the Houſe of Commons. He naturally attached himſelf to his friend Mr. Pitt, upon the great criſis in adminiſtration after the American war; and he is ſaid to have then had influence to bring an addition of ſix votes in the Houſe to the ſide upon which he choſe to range himſelf. His practice at the bar had, in the mean time, ſo increaſed, as to give him, though no favourite of Lord Thurlow in the Court of Chancery, very conſiderable reſpectability in the public eſtimation as a lawyer. By the zealous friendſhip of Mr. Pitt, he was promoted to the appointment of Maſter of the Rolls, upon the late Lord Kenyon's elevation to preſide in the Court of King's Bench. He filled that important office with great credit to himſelf and much ſatisfaction to the public, till the æra of Mr Pitt's reſignation. Among the changes which then enſued, he was advanced to the office of Chief Juſtice in the Court of Common Pleas. He was, at the ſame time, honoured with a peerage, by the title of Baron Alvanley, of Alvanley, in the county-palatine of Cheſter. In the Court of Common Pleas, his arguments and judgments have been ſuch, as not a little to exalt the general eſteem for his talents and learning as a lawyer. The Court has been in his time filled with ſuitors and with buſineſs; and his ſentences, even in the moſt difficult caſes, has given univerſal ſatisfaction. In the Houſe of Commons he was diſtinguiſhed for ſpeaking with ſpirit, wit, and intelligence, rather than with commanding dignity. To his exertions as a ſpeaker in the Houſe of Peers, even dignity of manner has not been wanting. He has filled ſeveral eminent ſituations; and in all theſe, has been found more than equal to the duties of his place and to the expectations of the public. His conduct in private life has been uniformly upright and amiable. His death is lamented as a loſs to his country. He is ſucceeded in the peerage of Alvanley by his eldeſt ſon.

At Little Holland Houſe, *the Right Hon. Thomas Pitt, Lord Camelford*, of a wound which he received in a duel with Mr. Beſt.—He was the great grandſon of the famous Thomas Pitt, who in India acquired the greater part of an ample independent fortune by the advantageous purchaſe of a diamond, which was ſold in Europe, with great profit, to the Regent Duke of Orleans. His father was the nephew of the late Lord Chatham.—He himſelf was born about the year 1774. In his ſpirit and temper, when he was a boy, there appeared ſomething, that, though vigorous and manly, was [illegible]
and [illegible]

compliance with a predilection of his own, ſuffered to enter the royal navy, as a midſhipman, at an early age. He was a ſeaman of an extremely adventurous ſpirit; and, by his eager choice, had the honour to accompany the late Captain Vancouver in a part of his voyage round the world.— By a refractorineſs and diſobedience to orders, the reſult rather of a certain peculiarity of temper than of either badneſs of heart or want of underſtanding, he put Vancouver to the neceſſity of treating him with a ſeverity of diſcipline which he would not endure. He then left the ſhip, and returned home by himſelf. Being employed in the navy afterwards, he had the misfortune to be driven to the raſhneſs of ſuddenly ſhooting for mutiny a gentleman of the name of Peterſon, in a caſe in which a perſon leſs peculiar and peremptory in temper might perhaps have found no occaſion to reſort to ſo fatal an extremity. The imprudence of this act was not acquitted without a ſtrict trial before a court-martial. His Lordſhip, though honourably cleared of the charge of murder, did not from that time ſolicit farther employment in the navy. He has ſince reſided chiefly in lodgings in London; and has been diſtinguiſhed for eccentric boldneſs and intrepidity of ſpirit—for many acts of noble, but oddly irregular beneficence—for a love of frolic, and a paſſion for rational and ſcientific purſuits; at one time for uncommon dignity, good ſenſe, and enlargement of ſentiments; at another, for unreaſonable poſitiveneſs; withal, for liberality of expence, without fooliſh vanity, or mad profuſion; ſo that, on the whole, they who ſtudied his character with the greateſt attention, knew not well whether they ought moſt to admire his virtues and occaſional rectitude of underſtanding, or to lament his dangerous eccentricities. He had conſidered the evidences of the truth of Chriſtianity with no common care, and was at laſt, upon rational conviction, a believer. He was, at the time of his death, earneſtly proſecuting the experimental ſtudy of chemiſtry, under the direction of Mr. Accum. By bringing Mr. Horne Tooke into Parliament, for the borough of Old Sarum, he afforded occaſion to Mr. Addington to procure a law to exclude men educated for the church out of the Houſe of Commons. He was engaged in the duel in which he periſhed, by the malicious falſehood of a profligate woman. He was anxious, in his laſt agonies, for the pardon of his ſins from God, and to acquit his antagoniſt of all guilt in the act of his death. The duel was fought early on Wedneſday morning. He lingered in the anguiſh of death till Saturday, and then expired. The ball, entering the breaſt, had paſſed through the right lobe of the lungs, div[illegible] ſpinal marrow, and lodged in the ſixth dorſal vertebra. He had lived [illegible] ars.

Lately, *James Hare, eſq.* M. P. eminent as a wit, a politician, a claſſical ſcholar, a man of taſte and faſhion; whoſe talents, as known to his friends, gave him among them the reputation of being one of the ableſt men of this age. He was, as we have been informed, the grandſon of the famous Biſhop Hare; who was, in his earlier life, chaplain to John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough; who wrote, in defence of his patron, ſeveral important pamphlets in oppoſition—*impar congreſſus Achilli*—to the Conduct of the Allies, the Remarks on the Barrier-treaty, and the Examiners of Swift; who diſtinguiſhed himſelf afterwards by propoſing a new theory of the meaſures of the poetry of the Hebrews; and who, giving alſo an edition of the Comedies of Terence, was, with Pearce, on account of his Longinus, thus alluded to in the Satire of Young:

"When churchmen Scriptures for the Claſſics quit;
Polite apoſtates from God's grace to WIT."

The grandſon was educated at Eaton, where the quickneſs and early vigour of his genius made him eminent among his ſchool-fellows, and impreſſed upon the minds of youths, ſince the moſt diſtinguiſhed men of their time, a reſpect for his talents, and a delight in his ſociety, which were never to be effaced. He came into the high and faſhionable ſociety of London, and into the buſtle of political life, about the ſame period with Mr. Fox, the Earl of Carliſle, and thoſe contemporaries of the ſame ſtanding, whoſe names have been the ofteneſt mentioned in aſſociation with theirs. He was conſidered as the very flower and pride of the wits of the minority during the American war, and amid all the various ſubſequent fortunes of Mr. Fox's party. Even with the late Mr. Tickell, with Mr. Sheridan, and with all the wits of the Rolliad, he was eſteemed, for wit, no inferior co-adjutor. He was an active friend to the party, in the famous conteſt for the repreſentation for Weſtminſter, and the ſubſequent ſcrutiny, both ſo prolific in exquiſite *jeux d'eſprit*. Yet, like the late Mr. Gibbon, he was withheld by ſome unaccountable whim or timidity from aſpiring to the diſtinction of an orator in Parliament. But his talents for buſineſs were in ſuch eſteem, that, if his party had ultimately triumphed, he would undoubtedly have obtained eminent political employment. He obtained by marriage the affinity of a noble family. He was, to the laſt, the delight of his friend, and ſtill capable of pouring out the treaſures of genuine wit with native vivacity and eaſe. His wit was pointed, natural, free from the ſtrainings and vulgarities of falſe taſte, in ſhort, pure Attic ſalt. He was much a favourite at Devonſhire Houſe. It is the common voice of thoſe who knew him, that ſeldom has Engliſh ſociety loſt a man that was fitter to delight and to adorn it.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

There are eleven sail of ships now fitting out in the river Tyne for the Greenland and Davis's Streights Whale and Seal Fishery; they are to be ready to sail with the first fair wind, after the first of next month.

Married.] At Newcastle, captain A. Pattinson, of the ship Hope, of Blythe, to Miss Milburne, of Newcastle.—Mr. J. Hewlett, of Brampton, to Miss M. Long, daughter of the late Mr. Long, surgeon.—Mr. G. Wallace, master of St. Nicholas Poor-house, to Miss M. Singleton.—Mr. J. Farrington, surgeon in the navy, to Miss M. Lindsey.—Mr. W. Ingo, flour-merchant, to Miss E. Pollard, of the Leases.

At Berwick, Mr. R. Browne, sail-maker, to Miss E. S. Forster, only daughter of captain Forster.

At South Shields, Mr. R. Bulmer, of Monckton, to Mrs. Miller, relict of the late Mr. J. Miller, ship-owner.

At North Shields, Mr. T. Reay, ship-owner, to Miss E. Hogarth, daughter of the late Rev. J. Hogarth, vicar of Kirk Newton.

At Sunderland, Mr. W. Dunn, ship-carpenter, to Miss T. Armstrong.

At Earsdon, Colonel Hughes, of the Royal Anglesea Militia, to Miss C. Grey, daughter of R. W. Grey, esq. of Backworth, Northumberland.

Died.] At Newcastle, aged 26, Mrs. Peele, of the Sandhill.—In his 40th year, Mr. G. Salkeld, master of the Queen's Head public house.—Aged 70, Mrs. Carnabie.—Mr. J. Watson, gardiner.—Aged 86, Mrs. A. Jobling.—Aged 84, Mr. M. Marshall.—In consequence of a fit of apoplexy, T. Boynton, esq. captain in the Volunteer corps of Newcastle; universally respected and lamented as a man of inflexible integrity.

In Gat-shead, Mr. J. Atkinson, clock and watch maker.

At Durham, in his 74th year, J. Leighton, esq.—Aged 55, Mr. H. Bradley, butcher.—Mr. W. Hall.

At Stockton, G. Hutchinson, esq. sen. banker, and raff-merchant.

At Alnwick, aged 82, Mr. G. Hindmarsh, father of Mr. J. Hindmarsh, tallow-chandler.

At Sunderland, Mr. J. Hardcastle, sail-maker.—Mr. W. Stevenson, sadler.—In the bloom of youth, after a short illness, supposed to be derived from a slight cold, Mr. J. C. Proud, draper.—In the prime of life, Mr. R. Fairlam, ship-master.—Aged 86, Mrs. M. Rankin, widow.

At Bishop Wearmouth, in an advanced age, Mrs. A. Jackson, daughter of the late J. Jackson, esq.—Mr. Forster, gardener. He was a member of the ancient society of Free Gardeners of that place; and his remains were attended to the place of interment, by a large body of the brethren, in a solemn procession.

At Jedurgh, in Scotland, Mrs. Lindsay, wife of R. Lindsay, M. D.—Mr. Codd, late adjutant in the Roxburghshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

At Hexham, Mr. R. Whitfield, glove-manufacturer.

At North Shields, Mr. T. Thompson, shoe-maker.—Mr. Francis, painter and glazier.—Mr. H. Taylor, cabinet-maker.—Aged 78, Mr. S. Carlton, wine and spirit-merchant.

At South Shields, aged 27, Mr. A. R. Kirton.—Aged 72, Mrs. Beilby, a widow.

At Monk Wearmouth, aged 70, Mr. J. Bell, taylor.

At Berwick, aged 82, Mrs. Stirling.—Aged 85, Mr. J. Smart, cornmeter. His wire had died, only a few weeks before, aged 83.—Aged 82, Mrs. Stirling.

At Morpeth, aged 73, Mr. Dobson.—Aged 63, Mrs. Cuthell.—Aged 70, Mrs. Bennett.

At Dalstone, suddenly, in the prime of life, Mr. R. Taylor, one of the partners in the new Brewery.—Aged 77, Mr. C. Grey.

At Wolsingham, aged 71, Mrs. M. Colling, widow of the late Dr. Colling.

At Haltwhistle, aged 72, Mr. C. Lowes, grocer.

At Warkmill, near Allendale Town, in his 59th year, Mr. J. Sparke.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Burdon, mother of Mr. Burdon, farmer, near Cleadon.—Aged 23, Miss Spearman, of Warton.

On March 4, at Springkell, in his 65th year, Sir William Maxwell, bart.

In his 47th year, Mr. J. Young, jun. of Sherburne House, near Durham. He was returning home from Durham election, where he had polled that day, in apparent good health, when he suddenly dropped down on Gilesgate More, and almost instantly expired.

Aged 83, Mr. T. Peacock, late a farmer near Sunderland.

At Causey Park, near Morpeth, W. O. Wallis Ogle, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Northumberland Militia.

At Mile End, London, Mr. T. Metcalfe, ship-owner, formerly of Stockton.—The Rev. W. Bowley, rector of Thornton Watlas, near Bedale.

At Corbridge, in his 64th year, Mr. J. Walker.

At Ashford, in Middlesex, the Rev. B. L. Selater, vicar of Whittingham, Northumberland.

Mr. J. M[illegible]

umberland.—Miss J. Nicholl, of Haw End.—In his 63d year, Mr. S. Smith, of Swainby, near Bedale.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A more particular account and description of the Roman sacrificial vases found lately at Carlisle. (See our last Number.) These antiquities are of incalculable value, both from their extreme rarity, and from the elegance of the workmanship. The Latin name of the vase is *præfericulum*, and it is believed to have been appropriated to the purpose of holding the incense, &c. used in the sacrifice. Many that have been brought from Greece and Sicily are in high estimation with the curious, for the grace and elegance of the workmanship, and the beauty of the relief, in the ornaments. The Grecian vessels are principally of fine clay or bronze. The vases we are here treating of are supposed to be the first that have been ever discovered in Britain; as there is but one such a sculptured vessel among all the altars found in this country, and that is a beautiful Roman altar, discovered at Ellenboro', and which is now in the possession of Lord Viscount Lowther: The last mentioned altar has the following inscription: "*Genio loci, Fortunæ reduci Romæ æternæ, et Fatæ bonæ.*" It is particularly described by Cambden and Horsley, with a number of observations on the instruments sculptured on its sides, which instruments are the præfericulum, the patera, the axe, and the knife. The metal which the vases recently discovered are formed of, appears to be a composition of refined brass, capable of receiving a very high polish, and so very flexible that it allowed the artificer to form them remarkably thin. At the top and bottom of the vases, they have unquestionably been turned and finished in a lathe. As there is no accompanying altar or inscription, it is difficult to assign exactly at what time of the empire these sacred vessels were used. The only guide is the elegant sculpture of the handles, which consists of four tiers of groupes of figures, of admirable workmanship, and all apparently illustrative of the ceremonials of sacrifice. The uppermost represents two persons holding or preparing a cow or bullock for the act of sacrifice; the next a person taking hold of a bear for the same purpose; the third a priest attired in his robes, standing at an altar, and holding something on it; the lower one, which is the most beautiful, represents, on the one side, a man cloathed in complete armour, holding a knife, as if about to sacrifice a sheep or a lamb, which another person below holds up for the same purpose; and on the other side stands the priest, with another knife or sword, attending the ceremony, &c. &c.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Steele, tobacco manufacturer, to Miss Hodgson.

At Whitehaven, Mr. T. [illegible]llikin, rope-[illegible] to Mrs. E. Bell.—M[illegible] Steele, to-

At Workington, captain W. Robertson, of the brig Heroine, to Miss Fisher, of Embleton, near Cockermouth.—Mr. J. Fawcett, ship-builder, to Miss Wood.—Captain Tickel, to Miss Swan, daughter of Mr. J. Swan, inn-keeper, of Whitehaven.

At Stanwix, the Rev. M. Jackson, of Carlisle, to Miss A. Fawcett, formerly of Farnley, near Leeds.—Mr. T. Holiday, of Fangs, to Miss E. Graham, of Mockerkin, in the same parish.

Died.] At Carlisle, in the prime of life, Miss E. Clarke.—At an advanced age, Mr. W. Clarke, of the Hound and Hare public house.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Losh, widow of the late Mr. J. Losh, currier.—Aged 40, Mr. J. Pearson, jun. bricklayer.—Aged 78, Mrs. Smith.—Mrs. L. Latimer, widow of the late Mr. J. Latimer, calico printer.

At Keswick, aged 35, Mr. W. Dunglison, woollen manufacturer.—Aged 73, Mrs. Saunders, wife of Mr. J. Saunders, nurseryman.

At Kendal, aged 52, Mr. B. Hunter, wine merchant.

At Whitehaven, aged 41, Mr. J. Holgate, brother-in-law to Lady Morgan.—Captain A. Adamson, of the ship General Hunter.—Mrs. Potts, wife of Mr. Potts, joiner.—Aged 45, Mr. T. Dickenson, currier.—In her 68th year, Mrs. S. Corkhill, wife of Mr. H. Corkhill, shoe-maker.—Aged 81, Mrs. Pendergrass, widow.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Benn, relict of the late Capt. J. Benn.—In his 80th year, Mr. W. Scott.

At Workington, aged 56, Mrs. Fletcher, widow of the late Capt. R. Fletcher, of Maryport.—Aged 59, Mrs. Scott, of the Rising Sun public house.—Aged 38, Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. J. Walker, pier-master.

At Harrington, aged 73, Mr. R. Askew, merchant.—Aged 27, Mrs. Udale, wife of Mr. J. C. Udale, pier-master of that port.

At Maryport, Mrs. R. F[illegible]r, and within the course of a few weeks after, her [illegible] Mr. W. Folder, and her sister Mrs. S. Scott.

At Penrith, at an advanced age, Mr. T. Wallace, keeper of the House of Correction.—In the prime of life, Mr. L. Wilkinson, master of the George inn.

At Cockermouth, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Wilson, hat manufacturer.

At Burghby Sands, aged 43, Mr. G. Hewett, attorney.

At Brampton, aged 80, Mr. W. Weightman, taylor, formerly of Carlisle.

At Wigton, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Irving, surgeon.

At Rottenton, near Whitehaven, aged 73, Mr. W. Walker.

At Garythwayte, in Brighham, in his 45th year, Mr. J. Wilson, a quaker.

At Warton, aged 67, Mrs. Fiske widow of the late Mr. R. Fiske, stone-mason.

At Dockwray, near Wigton, aged 74, Mr Milward.—Mrs. Sharpe, widow, of Thru[illegible]enfield.

294 , 295 pages missing in book

, in
, in the
was endowed
and was a studious
owledge, not only
literature, but also
l philosophy, was
unmarried, and
se of his sister)
, and Sheffield
sum of four-

., Capt. J. Laugh-
part, to Miss Whi-
ne, liquor merchant,
rk.
. J. Fletcher, serjeant-
Manchester volunteers, to
n, of Ardwick.
esq. Lieut-col. in the 6th
goon guards, to Miss J. C.
aughter of Major Taubman,
..y, Isle of Man.
caster, Mr. W. Skirrow, bookseller,
M. Hodgson, daughter of Mr. W.
on, currier.—Mr. W. Hall, banker, to
Witham, of Pheasant Cote, near
nley.—The Rev. M. Chester, of Sefton,
Miss F. Morgan, of Liverpool.—Mr. Hurst,
maltster, of Pomfret, to Miss Aspinall, of Higher Darwin, near Blackburne.

At Chorley, the Rev. R. Buck, fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, to Miss Hull, daughter of Mr. Hull, surgeon.

At C..., Mr. T. Wilkinson, cotton-manufacturer, .. Miss A. Coxhead.

.. Blackburne, Mr. Lewis, cotton-manufacturer, to Miss Leigh.

Died.] At Liverpool, aged 28, Mrs. Farrer, wife of Mr. J. Farrer, corn merchant.—In his 70th year, Mr. J. Fitzmaurice, printer.—Aged 65, Mrs. Rimner, widow of the late captain N. Rimner.—Aged 38, Mr. R. Tarleton, watchmaker.—Aged 55, Mrs. Posthlewayte, a maiden lady.—In her 88th year, Mrs. E. Maunders, victualler.—Mr. J. Archer, attorney.—Mr. T. Rylands, land-surveyor.—Mr. T. Blackburne, surgeon, of Wrexham.—Of a wound he received in a duel, fought with W. Sparling, esq. aged 45, Mr. E. Grayson, ship builder. (Coroner's Inquest—Wilful murder.)

At Manchester, Mr. J. Fielding, of the ..lden Lion inn.—Mrs. Fearnhead.—T. ..es, esq. attorney.—Mr. J. Fitton, grocer. ..rs. M. Leyland.
.. Bradshaw, esq. of Darcey Lever, justice .. peace, and one of the trustees of ..m's Hospital in this town.—Mr. J. .. fustian shearer.

.. R. Horner,
.. renton.—Aged 52,
, wine merchant.—In her
, Mrs. Lewthwayte, widow of the
..r. J. Lewthwayte, merchant, of Dominica.—Aged 65, Mr. J. Carter, senior, merchant.—Aged 31, Mr. J. Cherson, hatter.—Aged 21, Mr. J. Satterthwayte, eldest son of J. Satterthwayte, esq.

At Blackburn, aged 20, Mr. J. Wood, baker.—Mrs. Hargreaves, wife of Mr. Hargreaves, baker.—In his 68th year, Mr. H. Stanley.

At Wigan, Mrs. Marsden.—Mrs. Entwistle.—M.. Anderton, widow.—Mr. J. Bolton, bras.. ..under.

At Prest.. Mr. Shakeshaft, son of Mr. Shakeshaft, ..bacconist.

At Asht.. under-Line, aged 84, Mr. J. Gibbon.

At Dalton in Furness, aged 99 years, Mrs. S. Couperthwayte, mother of the Rev. C. Couperthwayte, vicar of that place, and aunt to General Myers.

In Paris, about the middle of February last, Mr. Milne, a celebrated mechanist, and the first who constructed cotton mills in England.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Barnes, of Ardwick, near Manchester; and in a few days afterwards, her husband Mr. Barnes.

At Orrel, near Liverpool, aged 53, Mr. J. Mason.—Miss E. Clegg; also Mrs. Armstrong, both of Cornbrooke.—Aged 67, Mrs. Fisher, of Werton, near Lancaster, widow of the late Mr. R. Fisher, stone-mason.—Mrs. Barton, wife of H. Barton, esq. of Swinton, near Manchester.—Mrs. Nelson, of Fairhurst Hall.—Mr. J. Walker, jun. of Collyhurst.—Mr. S. Wood, tobacconist, of Hanging Ditch.—Mr. J. Wilcock, of Moss-side.—Aged 82, Dame Dorothy Barlow, sister of the late T. Benson, esq. of Barlow Hall, near Manchester.—Mr. H. Norton, of Pendleton, near Manchester.

Miss Walker, eldest daughter of Thomas Walker, esq. late of Manchester. Her amiable disposition, her superior acquirements in knowledge, and her unshaken fortitude during a very long and most painful illness, will for ever render her loss an object of the tenderest regret to her family and friends, particularly as the cause of her death originated in the unjust prosecution of her father, and was afterwards highly aggravated by the severe domestic calamities which followed in consequence of the late war."—Such is the modest report in a provincial Paper of the death of a most accomplished young lady, whom every perfection of mind promised to render a blessing to her parents, relations, and friends, and an ornament to her sex. To pay a more than common tribute to her memory, is not the duty of relatives only, whose partiality may be suspected, but of any one, sensible to the impression of intellectual and moral worth. The person who renders this tribute

d 71, Mr. Bromley, fell-

Miss H. Chetham.

ne, J. Hawley, gent. He has he sum of 50l. for the use of the Infirmary; 40l. to the clubs in ne guinea each to all the widows espectively; and the remainder ty is to be distributed among his ves.

ield, aged 75, Mr. E. Outram, ged 61, Mr. S. Beighton, of

aged 75, Mrs. Horwood.

n, aged 35, Mr. W. Roe, farmer. ooke, Joseph Baggaley Bradigh sheriff for the county, in the Aged 37, the Rev. J. Edwards,

OTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At Cotgrave, the Rev. Mag-, B. D. of Southwell, to Miss rough, second daughter of Henry , esq. of Richmond, Yorkshire.

ngham, Mr. Cooper, hosier, to widow of the late Mr. Smith, Hardy, of the May-pole public-ss Rhodes, of Arnold.

At Nottingham, suddenly, Mr. der, of the Hope and Anchor .—Aged 69, Mr. H. Sollory.—alter, carver and gilder.—Mrs. r. W. Daykin, baker.—Aged nstable.—In her 62d year, Mrs. druggist.

k, Mr. Stevenson, baker.

ield, in his 87th year, Mr. W. er.—Aged 53, Mrs. Gosmond, J. Gosmond, supervisor of excise. gent.—G. Sutton, esq. son and Lord George Sutton, of Kel-.—Mrs. Colelough, of Beathis county, third daughter of J. sq.

th year, Mr. W. Shirtcliffe, of ; much respected by his friends, upright principles and sound in-

ton, aged 79, Mr. C. Taylor,

rpe, near Newark, aged 56, Mr. r and grazier.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

rtisement has lately appeared in shire papers, desiring masons, cond others, to send in their propochurchwardens of the parish, for the very venerable tower, tranancel, of the ancient church at he Hill, in this county; for prong and arranging the materials; uilding the tower and chancel, by greeably to plans and specifications Mr. W. Hayward, architect, in Every admirer of antique architecture must, however, lament ing this very affecting but long-expected alteration.

Married.] At Gainsboro', Mr. A. Oats, cooper, to Miss Snell, of Rausleet, near Stockwith.

At Uppingham, the Rev. Mr. Allenson, to Miss Sewell.

At Grantham, the Rev. S. Herbert, D. D. rector of Folkton, Yorkshire, &c. to Miss Manners, eldest daughter of W. Manners, esq. and niece of Sir Th. Whichcote, bart. of Aswarby.

At Market Overton, Mr. W. Ellis, grazier, of Peckworth, near Folkingham, to Miss R. Nicks.

At Flexboro', Mr. W. Scott, to Miss Coatsworth, of Hull, formerly of Briggs.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 19, Miss S. Walker.—Advanced in years, Mrs. Hayward, widow of the late J. H. gent.

At Boston, Mr. Owen.

At Stamford, in her 44th year, Miss Fryer, daughter of the late Mr. F. surgeon.—Aged 60, Mr. M. Taverner.

At Gainsborough, aged 89, Mrs. Browne, widow.—Aged 49, Mrs. Bolsove.—Aged 28, Mrs. Thompson, wife of Mr. M. T. ship-owner.—Aged 85, Mr. T. Makins.

At Spilsby, aged 51, Mrs. S. Stevenson.—Mrs. Brackenbury, wife of Langley B esq. late captain in the North Lincolnshire Militia.

At Caistor, in her 86th year, Mrs. Turner.

At Market Deeping, aged 92, Mr. Christian.—Aged 96, Mrs. Wyles, more than 60 years mistress of the King's Head inn.

At Huntingdon, Mr. J. Welsh, currier.—Mr. G. Deighton, master of the Queen's Head public house.

At Seremby, Mr. J. Toynton; and a few days after, at Candlesby, his uncle, Mr. H. Toynton, wheelwright.

At Willoughton, near Gainsborough, aged 74, Mr. Robinson, farmer.

At Whitwell, county of Rutland, aged 44, Mrs. E. Branston, wife of Mr. R. B. junior.

At Falkingham, Mr. J. Cropley, grazier.—Aged 70, Mr. P. Hill, of Barrowden, in Rutland.

Aged 60, Mr. J. Headland, farmer, of Potter Hanworth, near Lincoln. He retired to rest the preceding evening in apparent good health, and was found dead about 7 o'clock next morning, in bed with his son, who was then asleep, and had not been disturbed by any noise, during the intermediate time.

At Toynton, All Saints, far advanced in years, Mrs. A. Wood, for many years past an acceptable nurse in the families of several principal gentlemen.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. E. Vaughan, vicar of St. Martin's and All Saint's, Leicester, to Miss M. Hill, daughter of — Hill, esq. of Oadby.

At

houſe in Bond-ſtreet, Oxford-road, which raged with conſiderable fury for ſome time, before it was extinguiſhed, *Mrs. Sealey*, an infirm old lady, who had been confined to her bed-room ſome time. She was burnt in ſuch a dreadful manner as to cauſe her almoſt inſtantaneous death.

Aged 65, *Edw. Darby, eſq.* of Bloxham, near Banbury. A few minutes after alighting from the Oxford coach in Ludgate-ſtreet, he was ſeized with a fit of apoplexy, and inſtantly expired.

At Brompton, the *Rev. C. Graham*, rector of Aſton and Wotton, Herts; to which living he was preſented by Paul Benfield, eſq. to hold proviſionally till one of the Rumbold family was capable of taking it.

Aged about 50, *Mr. Godwin*, an eminent goldſmith and jeweller in the Strand. On the morning of Feb. 30th, about 8, he went into the ſquare of Somerſet-houſe, and leaped down from the railing on the Eaſtern ſide, from a height of nearly 40 feet. Some workmen, who ſaw him in the act, took him up, and carried him into one of the offices of Somerſet-houſe. His left leg, near the ancle, and his thigh, near the hip-bone, were broken, and he was otherwiſe much bruiſed. Mr. Stanton, the ſurgeon of the houſe, was immediately ſent for, and blooded him. He was juſt able to ſpeak, and ſwallow a little wine and water. He was alſo able to tell his name, and in a few minutes expired. He had been for ſome days in a deſponding way. He was a man of excellent character, and in good circumſtances.

In Duke-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, after a few hours illneſs, of an obſtruction occaſioned by indigeſtion, in conſequence of coming to town in wet cloaths, *Charlotte Counteſs-dowager of Talbot*, born March 15, 1754, youngeſt daughter of Wills, firſt Marquis of Downſhire, by the Lady Margaretta Fitzgerald, ſiſter of the late, and aunt of the preſent Duke of Leinſter. Her Ladyſhip was ſiſter to the late Marquis of Downſhire, and the Marchioneſs of Saliſbury; and has left the preſent Earl Talbot, and his brother, the Hon. Mr. Talbot, her only children. She had come to town, from her villa in Cooper's-lane, leading from Potter's-bar to Northaw, for the purpoſe of chuſing an elegant dreſs for the Queen's birth-day. Her excellent ſenſe, diſtinguiſhed accompliſhments, and amiable manners, were ſuch as muſt enſure laſting reſpect; and her death will occaſion general regret.

At Chelſea, *Mr. Topner*, nearly 50 years footman to the King, and the perſon who prevented Margaret Nicholſon from hurting his Majeſty, when ſhe made an attempt on his life at St. James's garden-gate, in the year 1786, and for which, though repeatedly ſolicited, he refuſed to accept any reward.

At Enfield, after a lingering illneſs, *Mr. Pike*, rope-maker, in the Curtain-road, oppo-

Lord Eliot, Baron Eliot, of St. Germain's in Cornwall, and receiver-general of the Duchy of Cornwall. He was born on the eighth of July, 1727; was married on the 25th of September, 1756, to Catherine, daughter and heireſs of Edward Elliſon, eſq. by whom he had iſſue, Edward, who died an infant; Edward-James, born in the month of July, 1758, and died in the month of September, 1797. He married, on the 21ſt of September, 1785, Lady Harriet Pitt, daughter of William, Earl of Chatham, by whom he had a daughter, born on the 20th of September, 1786. John, the preſent Lord Eliot, born on the 28th of September, 1761, married on the 8th of September, 1790, to the Hon. Miſs Caroline Yorke, ſiſter to the preſent Earl of Hardwicke—William, born on the 1ſt of April, 1766. Richard Eliot, eſq. his Lordſhip's father, who uſed to be called Port Eliot, the name of his ſeat, to diſtinguiſh him from the Eliots of Scotland, was married in March, 1726, to Miſs Harriet Craggs, daughter of the Right Hon. James Craggs, who was Secretary of State in the reign of King George I. by whom he had iſſue, the late Lord Eliot; alſo Richard, who died young—John, who died unmarried—Anne, who married Captain Bonfoy of the navy, by whom ſhe was left a widow, and had a daughter who married the late Earl of Ely, by whom ſhe was left a widow in 1783—Harriet, who married Pendocke Neale, eſq. and died on the 27th of January, 1776—Catharine, now living unmarried—Auguſta and Heſter, who both died infants—Elizabeth, married to the preſent Lord Somers, and died on the 1ſt of January, 1784. The ſaid Richard Eliot died in the year 1748, and his Lady in 1769. The late Lord came firſt into Parliament in the year 1747, for St. Germains, for which he was again choſen at the general election in 1754, and again at the general election in 1761, and again in 1768, and a fifth time in 1774. In the year 1777, he was elected member for the county of Cornwall; and in the year 1780 he was again elected for the county of Cornwall; and in the year 1784 he was created a peer. In the year 1789, his Lordſhip, by his Majeſty's permiſſion, took the name and arms of Craggs. His father was many years receiver-general of the county of Cornwall, and when he died, in 1748, his ſon ſucceeded him; which place he held until his death. When Frederick Prince of Wales died, which was in March, 1751, the ſalary of this place was ſuppoſed to be about two hundred pounds per annum; in 1754, it was augmented to 500l. and in the year 1762 it was further augmented; but at this time it is ſuppoſed to be about 2000l. per annum. His Lordſhip was the patron of the boroughs of Liſkeard, Grampound, and St. Germains, all in Cornwall; and had a conſiderable intereſt in the county of Cornwall. In the month of January, 1760, he was made one of the Lords of ... in the room of Mr. Rigby, promoted,

At Leicester, Mr. Watson, to Miss M. Roberts, second daughter of Mr. S. R.

At Stretton, Mr. L. Lewin, of Barkly, to Miss Hobson.

At Ratby, Mr. Hasall, of Glenfield, to Miss Jordan.

Died.] At Leicester, in her 81st year, Mrs. Billings.—Mr. T. Rickards, liquor-merchant, and a lieutenant in the corps of Leicester volunteer infantry.—Mr. R. Walker.

At the White Hart Inn, in this town, of an inflammation in the bowels, after an illness of only three days, Mr. S. Barrowclough, associate in the house of Messrs. Stanfield and Co. tobacconists of London.

At Melton Mowbray, Mrs. Cauldecott.

At Quorndon, Mrs. Owen, wife of the Rev. Mr. O.

In Shrewsbury, Mrs. Stone, of Barrow-upon-Soar.—Mr. T. Fox, youngest son of Mr. W. F. of the Clay, Wimeswould.—Aged 63, the Rev. C. Belgrave, of Ridlington, county of Rutland, of which living he had been rector above thirty years.—The Rev. T Orton, rector of Rearsby and Brooksby.—Mrs. E White, of Narborough.—Mr. J. Vowe, of East Lounde, county of Lincoln, and youngest son of the late T. V. esq. of Hallaton, in this county.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Uttoxeter, Mr. H. Clewley, Ensign of the Uttoxeter Volunteer Infantry, to Miss Norris.

At Stafford, Mr. Williams, saddler, to Miss Cramer.

In London, Sir Oswald Mosely, bart. of Rolleston-house, in this county, to Miss S. Every, sister of the present Sir Henry Every, of Eggington-house, Derbyshire.

At Walsall, Mr. T. Bedford, wine-merchant, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Ellwell.—Mr. J. Newman, factor, to Miss S. Woodward, of Bloxuric.

Died.] At Stafford, Mr. Hill, watch-maker.—Mr W. Moore.

At Litchfield, Mr. Wyatt, sen.

At Newcastle-under-Line, aged 31, Mr. Obadiah Meyer, grocer.—Aged 67, J. Caird, gent.—In her 63d year, Mrs. J. Glownam. widow.

At Nuneaton, in her 22d year, of a consumptive habit, Miss Craddock, a generous benefactor to the poor, and, in every respect, a truly amiable, religious, and accomplished young lady.

At Tamworth, Mrs. Bates, wife of Mr. Bates, surgeon.

At Uttoxeter, the Rev. T. Keeling.

At Hall-end, near Tamworth, aged 62, Mr. S. Hill.—Aged 106, Mr. J. Mellor, of Lane-end; his remains were attended to the grave by thirty of his friends and acquaintances, whose united ages amounted to 1296!—Mr. W. Laney, attorney, of Hanley, in the Potteries.—Miss B. Bassnett, of the Cloughs, near Newcastle-under-Line.

At Shiffnal, Manor-house, Mr. R. Mackrell.—Miss Mellor, of Dunstall, near Wolverhampton.

At Golden Hill, near Newcastle, at a very advanced age, Mr. E. Barker.—Mr. J. Twiss, carrier, of Alsager, near Newcastle.—Aged 88, Mrs. Woodward, of Stone.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Doughty, button-maker, to Mrs Horton.

At Coventry, Mr G. Sparkes, builder, to Miss S. Reades Parkes.

At Warwick, at the Quakers' Meeting-House, Mr. J. Burlingham, glover, to Miss E. Whitehead, of Barford.

At Yardley, Mr. W. Deeley, plater, of Birmingham, to Miss S. Gale, late of London.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Winfield, coal-merchant.—In his 71st year, Mr. T. Barber.—Mr. S. Hemming.—Mr. Weston, of the Anchor public-house.—Aged 53, Mr. T. Wilder.—Mrs. Heckley.—Aged 52, Mr. J. Sheath.—Mrs. M. Hawkes, of Deritend.—Mr. J. Williams.—Mr. Stedman, salesman.—In her 80th year, Mrs. Strayen, widow of the late Mr. J. Strayen, sheriffs officer.—Aged 56, Mr. J. Williams.—Mrs. M. and Mrs. S. Webster, both of Exeter-row.—In her 66th year, Mrs. Cheston.—Aged 70, Mrs. Mason.—Mrs. M. Baker, widow, late of Milverton, near Warwick.—Mr. R. Cannock.—I. Butt Salt, M. D. formerly one of the physicians to the dispensary in this town.—In his 68th year, Mr. G. Rogers, horn-comb maker.—Mr. J. Higginson, builder, of Sheldon.—Aged 67, Mrs. E. Lowndes.—In his 76th year, Mr. Lyndon.—Miss E. Mills.—Mrs. Corrie, of Sparkhill.—Aged 19, Miss E. O'Donnell.—Aged 61, Mrs. Adams, wife of Mr. Adams, maltster, of Digbeth.—Mr. J. Saun[illegible], plater.—In her 85th year, Mrs. E. Mane, of Digbeth, formerly of Wolverton House.—Mr. I. S. Cooke, plater.

At Coventry, Mrs. Lester, of the Malt-shovel public-house.—Mrs. Colley, of Birmingham.—Mrs. Herbert, wife of Mr. I. Herbert, silkman.—Mrs. Canning.—Mrs. Delaval.—Mrs. Carrington.—Mrs. Marriott.

At Solihull, Mrs. James, relict of the late Rev. I. James, second master of the Free Grammar School, Birmingham.

At Handsworth, Mrs. Grice.—In his 44th year, I. Louch, esq. of Milcott, near Stratford upon Avon.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Gaches, wife of the Rev. D. Gaches, of Wottonwawen.

In the Island of St. Helena, on his return from the East Indies, Mr. J. Grimes, steward to the Lady Burgess, Indiaman, and only brother to Mr. T. Grimes of the White Bear-inn, in Coventry.

At Spark-hill, near Birmingham, in her 29th year, Mrs. Corrie, wife of the Rev. John Corrie. Few persons, at that early age, have appeared with equal advantage in domestic life: her constant object was to render

it a cheerful and happy ſcene. Few, in the ſame ſituation, have been equally aſſiduous in cultivating their underſtandings; by means of her own application ſhe was a conſiderable proficient in ſeveral branches of elegant and uſeful knowledge, and excelled, particularly, in drawing and in botany. With an active and well-furniſhed mind; with uncommon ſprightlineſs of converſation and charms of manners, ſhe gave delight and animation to every circle in which ſhe moved. To deſcribe, in theſe few words, what ſhe was, is to deſcribe the preſent feelings of her family and friends.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Whitchurch, Mr. Davis, cabinet-maker, to Miſs Liverſage, formerly of the Oak-inn, Doddington.

At Church Stoke, in Montgomeryſhire, S. Pryſe, eſq. to Miſs Davies, of Brompton, in this county.

At Wrockwardine, Mr. T. Clayton, to Miſs Cooke, of the Shaw-birch, near Wellington.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. G. Hodges, upholſterer.—Mrs. Wotton, late of the Mermaid-inn.

I. Jones, eſq. of the Abbey Foregate; a gentleman of mild and engaging manners, and unbounded charity to his poor neighbours.

Aged 78, Mrs. Leigh, of Huffley—Mrs. Tomkyns, wife of Mr. S. Tomkyns, hatter. —In her 37th year, Miſs M. Young Higgins, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. C C. Higgins, upholder.—Mr. Walton, taylor.—Mrs. Cooper, nurſe in the Salop Infirmary, which ſituation ſhe had filled with credit and to the general ſatisfaction of the directors.

At Ludlow, aged 70, Mrs. Greene, of the Talb[illegible]—Mrs. [illegible]ugh.

At Whitch[illegible]ch, in her 76th year, Mrs. Bro[illegible], widow.—In his 64th year, Mr. R. Faulkener, brazier.—Aged upwards of 70, Mrs. Toller, wife of Mr. Toller, butcher.—In her 63d year, Mrs. P. Venables—Mrs. Prince, Widow, of the Lodge.

At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Browne, of Acton Round—Miſs Pugh.—The Rev. J. Atcherley, many years head maſter of the Free Grammar School, in Shrewſbury.—Miſs S. Lello.

At Drayton, in her 78th year, Mrs. M. Wood, relict of the late Mr. J. Wood, ſurgeon.

At Elleſmere, in her 70th year, Mrs. M. Harris, the laſt ſurviving ſiſter of the late T. Harris, eſq. of Cruckton.

At Wenlook, Mrs. Jones, of the Plough public-houſe.—Lately, Miſs J. Onions, fifth daughter of Mr. Onions, iron-maſter, of Broſely—Mr. Heighway, of Leebotwood.

At Whixhall, in her 79th year, Mrs. Sandland, wife of Mr. Sandland, farmer.

At Edſtatſon, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Lee, eldeſt ſon of the late Mr. Lee, farmer.—Aged 42, Mr. T. Bickerton, of Roden, near Highercall.—Mr. Wainwright, of Hungerford—Mr. N. Davies, of Leighton. —Mr. C. Morris, attorney, of Newport—Aged 65, Mr. M. Hughes, of Wiſtanſwick, near Drayton.

At Montford Bridge, aged 96, Mr. T. Ward, late a wheel-wright.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Notice has been lately given, at Worceſter, by public advertiſement, in purſuance of an order from the Magiſtrates of the City, purporting that, as the new Market-place is now completed (the ſame was opened on Saturday, February 8.) "No ſtandings, benches, carts, or obſtructions of any kind whatever, will be allowed in the ſtreets, of the city; nor any ſittings, or goods be ſuffered to be placed on the walking ways thereof, for the future."

It appears from advertiſements lately publiſhed, in the Worceſter papers, that the Directors of the Houſe of Induſtry, in that city, in conſequence of a number of prudent regulations lately adopted, particularly by the circumſtance of the pariſh officers being invited and induced to diſcharge, with regularity, the precepts on the day they become due, have been enabled for the laſt 12 months, to iſſue their monthly precepts, at the reduced rates of only *one half* the *money* which had before been levied on the reſpective pariſhes, thereby making a total annual reduction in the general expence of that excellent inſtitution of 2973l. 15s. The reſpective rates are as follow:

St. Albans	7*l.*	1s.—St. Helen	28*l.*	1s.	
St Clement	16	4—St. Martin	38	5	
St. Jaſthen	22	19—All Saints	43	10	
St. Andrew	27	6—St. Nicholas	45	19	

Married.] At Worceſter, Mr. Winnall, baker, to Miſs Foſter, of Perſhore.

At Tenbury, T. Noxon, eſq. to Mrs. Downes, widow, late of Sutton, in this county.

At Stourbridge, the Rev. J. Richards, to Miſs Moſeley.—Mr. J. Cox, of the Hookey's Farm, to Miſs Phillips, of Inkberrows.

At Perſhore, W. Marriott, eſq. of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs L. Mogridge.

Died.] At Worceſter, of an inflammation in his bowels, Lieut. Col. Dumareſque, of the ninth battalion of the army of Reſerve; juſtly reſpected as a good officer and an amiable man.

Mrs. Hynde, a widow lady, of Cheltenham.—Mrs. S. Wilkins, a relict of the late N. Wilkins, eſq. mayor of the corporation of this city, in the year 1782—Mr. H. Elcox, maltſter.

At Stourbridge, Captain C. Dixon, of the royal navy.

At Knighton, in his 69th year, Mr. T. Bodenham.

At Stourport, in his 36th year, Mr. J. Dadford, engineer to the Staffordſhire and Worceſterſhire canal company.

At

At Wick, R. Hudſon, eſq. juſtice of the peace for this county.—Mr. Williams, farmer, in the pariſh of Darmſton, near Inkberron.

Miſs A. Nicholas, of Kempſey : this young lady loſt her life prematurely, by a very melancholy accident on her journey to Suckley; her horſe took fright, and ran away with her near a mile and a half before ſhe fell; ſhe was taken up, ſhortly after, but quite ſenſeleſs, by a gentleman in company, who had followed at a diſtance; and although medical aſſiſtance was immediately procured, ſhe only ſurvived the accident about a quarter of an hour.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. Johnſon, to Miſs Hobart.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. J. Grey, keeper of the county priſon.—Mrs. Gwatkin, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Gwatkin, of Elchanger, near Hereford.—Aged 88, E. Jacob, eſq. of Court Roulin, near Caerphilly, Glamorganſhire; one of the commiſſioners of the land-tax for the hundred of Caerphilly.

At Cradley, Mr. R. L. Racſter.

In Swanſea, the Rev. Mr. Wells, rector of Ilſtone Penmaer, Glamorganſhire, and late rural dean.—Aged 55, Mrs. Chambers, of Whitburne Court.

At the Lynch, of a paralytic ſtroke, J. Kinnerſley, eſq. clerk of the peace for the county, and one of the partners in the Ludlow and Leominſter banking houſes.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

As ſome labouring men were lately digging ſtones in certain quarries, near the old family manſion belonging to the Right Hon. Earl Forteſcue, in the pariſh of Ebrington, near Campden, in this county, they diſcovered about twenty ſkeletons, apparently of warriors, with fragments of armour, and ſeveral implements of war, of various ſhapes and ſizes; the whole of very remote antiquity. Many of the bodies were found laid with their faces downward, and not more than a foot in depth from the ſurface of the earth. Among the diſturbed remains were thoſe of a ſuperior officer or chief, (ſo ſuppoſed) as by his ſide were found a ſword of excellent metal, and an iron caſque or head piece; the ornamented top and rivets of which were plated with ſilver. This ſkeleton was depoſited at the depth of not more than three feet in the ground, and notwithſtanding the number of years it muſt have lain thus buried, the maſter bones were perfect and ſound, and the teeth in the higheſt ſtate of preſervation. A traditionary account prevails in the neighbouring country, that the villages of Ebrington and Campden were once united; that ſome ſignal battle was anciently fought in this part of the iſland; and that the Ford at the end of Ebrington Brake, which now divides the above pariſhes, has, ever ſince that period, retained the appellation of Battle Bridge.

Married.] Mr. Baron, attorney, of Coleford, to Miſs Duberley, of Briſtol.

At Tewkſbury, R. White, eſq. of Chaceley, Worceſterſhire, to Miſs M. Turner, of Tibberton, in this county.—Mr. W. Butcher, of Standiſh Park, to Miſs Hawkins, of Haresfield.

At Swanſea, T. Leyſon, eſq. of Neath, to Mrs. Cooke, widow of the late Mr. T. Cooke, builder of the county jails, in the city of Glouceſter and town of Stafford.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Mrs. E. Cother.—In his 65th year, Mr. H. Wilton, father of the Meſſrs. Wiltons, attornies.

At Wotton-under-Edge, Mr. T. Mountjoy, ſon of the late Dr. Mountjoy.

At Fairford, the Rev. J. Edwards, vicar of that pariſh, and of Aſhleworth, both in this county.

At Durſley, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. Taylor, grocer.—Mrs. Williams, widow, and mother of Mr. S. Williams, ſurgeon, of Briſtol.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. R. Mallham, ſon of Mr. Mallham, auctioneer, to Miſs Parr, daughter of Mr. D. Parr, mercer.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Seely, widow of the late Rev. R. Seely, D. D.—Mrs. E. Smith, wife of Mr. J. Smith, mercer.

At Witney, Mrs. E. Smith, widow. Her death is attributed to a lingering illneſs, brought on by the loſs of her only daughter.

At Beaconsfield, Mrs. Etty, wife of the Rev. J. Etty, rector of Whitchurch, in this county.

At Dorcheſter, in this county, in his 71ſt year, Mr. J. Sheen, ſen.—The Rev. A. Litchfield, rector of Noke, in this county.

At Brill, the Rev. J. L. Littlethales, rector of Grendon, Underwood, &c. and juſtice of peace for the county of [illegible]ckss.—Mrs. Myers, wife of Mr. Myers, attorne[illegible] of Kelmſcott.—Aged 72, Mr. J. Hanwell, gent. [illegible] Kidlington.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. T. Gibbins, ironmonger, to Miſs M. Parſons, of Brownſover, near Rugby.—Mr. E. Phipps, farmer, of Bugbrooke, to Miſs Griffith, of Gayton.—J. Thompſon, gent. of Orlingbury, to Miſs R. Gillet, of Mears Aſhby.—Mr. T. Franklin, ſolicitor, of Leighton Buzzard, to Miſs . Small, of Bedford.

Died.] At Northampton, in her 84th year, Mrs. Markham, widow of the late Mr. H. W. Markham, and ſiſter of major-general Manſell, late of Coſgrove, in this county.—Mrs. Alliſton, wife of Mr. B. Alliſton, cork-cutter.—Mrs. Williamſon.

At Thrapſtone, Mr. H. Leete, ſurgeon; and about ten days after, his eldeſt daughter Miſs H. Leete.

At Brackley, Mrs. Taylor, a widow lady, of Begbrooke Hall, Oxfordſhire; highly reſpected for her exemplary piety, and unbounded charity.

At

At Aſtrop Wells, Miſs S. Marriott, only daughter of Mr. P. Marriott, ironmonger, of Banbury.

At Cherry Orton, near Peterboro', aged 72, J. Chambers, eſq.

At his houſe in Queen Ann-ſtreet Eaſt, London, Mr. C. Collier, who was fifteen years botanical gardener to the late Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Hiſton, Mr. W. Colliſon, land-ſurveyor, to Miſs Grace Sumpter, daughter of T. Sumpter, eſq.

Died.] At Cambridge, aged 54, Mrs. A. Hodſon, wife of Mr. F. Hodſon, printer of the Cambridge Chronicle.—Aged 74, C. Hodgſon, eſq. collector of exciſe, for the Cambridge diſtrict.

At Ely, in her 88th year, Mrs. E. Akehurſt, youngeſt and laſt ſurviving daughter of the late S. Gatward, eſq. formerly recorder of the town of Cambridge.

At Potton, in Bedfordſhire, aged 72, the Rev. Mr. Woodhouſe, perpetual curate of Dunſton, in that county, &c.

At Newmarket, Mr. S. Leader, many years head oſtler of the Ram-inn; he had long retired from a ſtate of ſervitude; having realized conſiderable property.

At Bath, E. Green, eſq. of Hinxton.

At Chatteris, aged 23, Mr. E. Smith, farmer.

At Conington, Mr. R. Day, a conſiderable farmer, and one of the chief conſtables for the hundred of Papworth.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Leggett, to Miſs Hardingham.—Mr. H. Browne, attorney, of Diſs, to Miſs M. Bunny, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Bunny, ſurgeon of Newbury.—Mr. Edward Cooper, attorney, of Denham, to Miſs Nelſon, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Nelſon, gent. of Holme.

Died.] At the Deanery-houſe, aged 40, Mrs. Turner, wife of the Rev. Dr. Turner, Dean of Norwich. Poſſeſſed of more than uſual ſweetneſs of temper, and ſtrength of mind, ſhe ſuſtained with the calmeſt reſignation and the moſt Chriſtian fortitude the ſevere ſufferings of a long illneſs. Her life was ſpent in the exemplary diſcharge of the duties of her ſituation. Her death is an irreparable loſs to her afflicted family and her numerous friends.

At Norwich, aged 44, Mr. J. Wright, bricklayer.—Aged 57, Mr. T. Hall, dyer.—Aged 49, Mr. W. Howden, maſter of the Green-man public-houſe.—Aged 65, Mrs. Marley.—Aged 89, Mr. Hunt.—Mrs. Lark, wife of Mr. Lark, clerk of the pariſh of St. Peter, of Hungate.—Aged 69, Mr. J. Denmark, one of the proprietors of the old barge.—Aged 72, Mr. I. Bonifant, rabbit-merchant.—Suddenly, in her 43d year, Mrs. M. Thompſon, wife of Mr. S. Thompſon, brazier.

At Lynn, Mr. J. Baker, agent to the Union Fire-office.

At Yarmouth, ſuddenly, aged 38, Mr. J. Colby, ſail-maker.

At Holt, in his 79th year, the Rev. Joſhua Smith, rector.

At Acle, aged 92, Mrs. H. Weeds, widow, late of Eaſt Ruſton.

At Wereham, aged 78, Mr. R. Salmon, linen-weaver.

At Trinidad, in the Weſt Indies, of the yellow fever, aged 22.—Mr. T. Woodhouſe, ſon of Mr. Woodhouſe, of Norwich, and ſurgeon of the Sovereign Ship of War.

At Long Stratton, aged 106 years, Mrs. Everett, of the ſociety of Quakers, ſhe has left behind her a progeny, all now alive, conſiſting of not leſs than 77 children, grand-children, and great-grand-children.

At Shottiſham, aged 68, Mrs. J. Ayton, farmer.—In his 69th year, Mr. T. Read, farmer, of Lanyley.

At Lakenham, aged 73, Mr. F. Sellis.

At Reepham, Mr. Batchelor, ſhop-keeper.—Aged 49, Mr. Ruttling, wheel-wright of North Elmham.

At Dereham, advanced in years, R. Browne, gent. formerly a practiſing attorney.

At Brancaſter, aged 60, S. Sharpe, eſq. late of Sunderland-houſe, Docking, and only ſurviving ſon of the late Rev. J. Sharpe, of Weſtnewton.—Mrs. Corby, of Kirſtead.—Aged 87, Mrs. P. Wright, of Wramplingham.—Aged 77, Mrs. E. Neale, widow, of Reepham-moore.—Suddenly, in her 43d year, Mrs. S. Read, wife of Mr. I. Read, farmer, of Heringham, near Aylſham.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Bury, Mr. J. Adams, grocer, to Miſs S. Nunn, of Rattleſden.

At Burgate, Mr. R. Pretty, farmer, to Miſs D. Collins.

At Melford, M. J. Corder, of the Lodge-farm, to Miſs E. Fitch, ſecond daughter of Mr. J. Fitch, grocer.

At Woodbridge, Capt. I. Philpot, to Miſs S. Durrant.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Winkup, widow of the late Mr. T. Winkup, hair-dreſſer.—Aged 75, Mr. T. Bennett, wool-comber.—Aged 63, Mr. I. Thompſon, ſilverſmith.

At Ipſwich, aged 78, Mrs. Clarke, ſchoolmiſtreſs in the town upwards of 50 years.—Aged 89, R. Lloyd, eſq. father of Mr. Lloyd, collector of the cuſtoms in this town.

At Lowerſtoft, in her 32d year, Miſs Mallett, only daughter of Mr. T. Mallett, ſhopkeeper.

At Sudbury, Mrs. Campin.

At Hepworth, Mr. G. Jacob, farmer.—Aged 71, Mr. J. Smith, ſen. of Sweffling.

At Claydon, in his 82d year, Ank. Singleton, eſq. lieut. governor of Landguard fort, in this county.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. Mills, widow ſiſter to the late Rev. T. Johnſon, of Whickham-market.—I. Whimper, eſq. of Alderton.—Aged

Aged 85, Mrs. E. Turner, widow, of Norton.—In his 66th year, N. Beggs, gent. of Mildenhall.—Aged 22, Mr. S. Wiggin, of Holbrooke, near Ipswich.—Aged 88, Mr. S. Gadd, formerly an opulent farmer, of Stoneham.

In London, in her 84th year, Mrs. E. Bacon, relict of the late W. Bacon, gent. formerly of Weston-market, in this county.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. J. Halls, aged 86, to Mrs. Charlton, aged 79. This tender couple were attended to the altar of the blushing-god, by a train of their respective descendants, consisting of children, grand-children, and great-grand-children.

At Southminster, Mr. J. Belsham, linen-draper, to Miss M. Harvey.

J. Holden, esq. of Asheldam hall, in Dengie Hundred, to Mrs. Andrews, of Sillingham.

In London, Mr. Smith, son of Mr. Smith, brazier, of Lower Thames-street, to Miss Ling, of Hatfield Peverell, in this county.—W. Cowper, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Joanna Bridge, of Dover Court, in this county.

Died.] At Colchester, Mrs. Greene.—Mrs. Blair.

At Maldon, Mr. Middleton, attorney.

At Rochford, Mrs. A. Coalhear, wife of Mr. T. Coalhear, farmer.—Mr. J. Madle, of Abbot's Roothing.

At Greensted Hall, Mrs. Orde.

Mrs. Barnard, of Fyfield-hall.

At Springfield, Mrs. Eley, wife of Lieutenant Eley, of the royal waggon-train, stationed in the neighbourhood.

Mrs. Willis, widow, of Great Bardfield.

At Upminster, whilst on a visit to his brother-in-law, Mr. John Gilson, surgeon, of Spital-fields, but late of Whitechapel.—In him his widow, children, and relatives, deplore the loss of an excellent husband, father, and friend. But his goodness was not confined to them. He was benevolent to all. He had retired from the more arduous duties of his profession: and many poor and distressed, both in and out of the neighbourhood, will shed the tear of grateful remembrance and regret over his grave; for he truly went about doing good, by assisting with his art, and pouring the balm of consolation into the wounds of the afflicted.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. J. Bushell, baker, to Miss Kitchingham.

At Warehorn, Mr. W. Offenden, to Mrs. Maylam, widow of the late Mr. T. Maylam, grazier.

At Maidstone, Mr. B. Elvey, to Miss M. Welch, of Canterbury.

At Feversham, Mr. H. Miller, draper, to Miss Reader.

At Bromley, S. Savage, esq. to Miss Wellum.

Died.] At Canterbury, in her 93d year Anna Best, more than fifty-three years servant in the family of the Rev. J. Gostling, in the Precincts. — Aged 97, Mrs. Dernacour, widow, and one of the members of the Walloon congregation.—Mrs. Hume.—Mrs. Castleden, wife of Mr. J. Castleden, corn-factor.—In an advanced age, Mr. Philpot, sen. corn-chandler.—Mrs Jones, wife of Mr. Jones, surgeon of the first regiment of Scotch Greys.

At Maidstone, aged 66, Mr. England, many years steward to Lord Le Despencer.—Mr. R. Holloway.

At Dover, Colonel Shee, of the Cinque Port Volunteers, formerly major in the English service in the East Indies, and generally considered as an able officer. He had been present in various battles, and particularly at the taking of Seringapatam. At the interment of his remains, the different military bodies, &c. formed a very grand funeral procession, that extended nearly a quarter of a mile in length.

At Dartford, Mrs. Hasted, wife of E. Hasted, esq. the Kentish historian.

At Folkstone, Mrs. Nickols.—Aged 82, Mrs. Stace. — Aged 74, Mr. W. Marsh.—Aged 42, Mr. R. Inge.—Aged 23, Mrs. Major.

At Tenderden, in her 57th year, Mrs. Monk, wife of Mr. James Monk, grazier.—In his 84th year, Mr. R. Dunnins.

At Feversham, Mrs. Lamprey, wife of Mr. Lamprey, postmaster.

At New Romney, Mr. J. Bailey, postmaster.

At Sandwich, of a decline, Mr. T. Castle, jun.

At Hythe, Mr. England, surveyor of the barracks.

At Hearne, Mr. Day, sen.

At Northgate, in the hospital, in his 69th year, Mr. R. Nye, formerly a cabinet-maker.

Near Canterbury, Mr. Stone, formerly a letter-carrier in Canterbury.

In an advanced age, Mr T. Cratt, of Petham.

At Thurnham, Mr. W. Hunt, farmer.

In an advanced age, at Somerfield-house, Mrs. Potter, widow, formerly of Maidstone.

At Minster, in Thanet, in his 84th year, Mr. W. Mathews.

At Lenham, in his 56th year, Mr. T. Bigg, butcher.

At Ashford, Mrs. Clinch, wife of Mr. S. Clinch, landlord of the Castle public-house.

At Hunton, Mr. J. Day, farmer.

At Borden, Mrs. Wise, wife of Mr. Wise, farmer.

At Dymchurch, aged 30, Mr. S. Sloddon, farmer.

J. Smith esq. elder brother to the general who, when captain in the guards, and aid-de-camp to the late Lord Sackville, was principally instrumental in twice saving the present Duke of Brunswick, from being killed or

en taken by the French. This gentleman, alike diſtinguiſhed for benevolence, and for an high ſenſe of honour, commenced his military career with uncommon promiſe; but, diſpleaſed at the manner in which he conceived his friend, the Commander of the Britiſh forces at Minden, had been treated on that occaſion, he reſigned his commiſſion in diſguſt, about ſix weeks from the death of the late king. The preſent Sir Sydney Smith being his ſecond ſon, the paternal property devolves on Colonel Smith, of Walmer. Mr. Spencer Smith, who formerly conducted the Britiſh intereſts at Conſtantinople, and is now miniſter at Stutgard, is the youngeſt ſon. During many of the latter years of his life, Mr. Smith reſided in apartments excavated in the cliff, at no great diſtance from Dover caſtle.

SUSSEX.

On Friday, Jan. 27, a large portion of the excavated cliff, a little to the eaſtward of the Royal Creſcent, at Brighton, fell down with a moſt tremendous craſh, forming thereby a frightful chaſm acroſs the main road quite up to the adjacent corn-field. This accident took place in the early part of the day, which luckily rendered it leſs dangerous in its conſequences. A conſiderable part of the cliff, near Southwich, to the weſtward of the town, has likewiſe fallen in ſince the above, in conſequence of which it has been judged expedient to remove the road further to the northward.

The new barracks at Lewes begin to aſſume a reſpectable appearance; the hoſpital, a handſome ſpacious building, is already covered in, and the works are proceeding inceſſantly, and with great alacrity.

Married.] At Lewes, Mr. T. Rickman, ſon of Mr. Joſeph Rickman, ſurgeon, to Miſs H. Rickman.

At Petworth, Captain Maſon, of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's cavalry, to Miſs Johnſon.

Died.] At Chicheſter, Mrs. F. Chatfield, daughter of the late Mr. F. Roberts, merchant.—In her 81ſt year, Mrs. Cogan, wife of the Rev. T. W. Cogan, vicar of Eaſt Deane, &c.

At Brighton, in his 15th year, the Hon. Henry Pomeroy, only ſon of the Lord Viſcount Harberton.—Suddenly, by a fit of apoplexy, Mr. Howell, builder, and a great proprietor of the lodging-houſes in the town.

Mr. Noakes, yeoman, of Wannock, near Eaſt Bourne.—Mr. H. Halſted, of Weſterton, near Chicheſter. Incautiouſly riding at a very furious rate, in a night extremely dark, he unfortunately drove againſt a cart that was paſſing on the road, was thrown from his horſe, and killed on the ſpot.

At Southover, Mrs. Barton, relict of the late Dr. Barton, phyſician on the ſtaff.

In a boat at ſea, off Newhaven, which being heavily laden with ballaſt, ſhipped a large quantity of water, and foundered, three young men, named Smith, Baker, and Lee, generally reputed to be the moſt ſkilful pilots belonging to that port. The remains of Baker, which preſented a moſt ſhocking ſpectacle, have been ſince picked up, and interred in Newhaven churchyard. The boat empty, and with one of its ſides beaten in, has ſince drifted on ſhore near Newhaven.

At Brighton, aged about 50, in conſequence of her muſlin-dreſs catching fire in her bedchamber, Lady Warren, widow of the late Sir George Warren, ſiſter to the Counteſs of Liverpool, aunt to the Ducheſs of Dorſet, and ſiſter, by marriage, to Lord Viſcount Bulkley. It appears that, had her Ladyſhip given timely alarm her life might have been preſerved; but ſo little apprehenſive was ſhe of danger, from the accident of her apron catching fire, that ſhe did not conceive it neceſſary even to ring the bell. The butler was firſt alarmed by her ſcreams, and on his entering the room, finding her Ladyſhip all in flames from head to foot, he caught her by the arm and attempted to wind the curtains around her; but, being made of linen, they immediately caught fire, and one whole ſide of the room was quickly in a blaze. The ſervant at laſt ſucceeded in extinguiſhing the flames, by rolling her Ladyſhip in the carpet; but before this was accompliſhed, her arms, neck, and boſom, were burnt in a dreadful manner. The man's right arm and both his hands were likewiſe much burnt; and both his eye-brows were ſcorched. Lord and Lady Bulkeley reached Brighton in ſufficient time to attend the laſt moments of their lamented relative. When formerly a maid of honour, her name was Miſs Biſhop. Lady Warren was a very amiable woman; and her huſband, Sir George, has only been dead about two years. Though poſſeſſed of an income of 11,000l. a-year, he left her with a jointure which fell ſhort of 1000l. a year.—The liberality and opulence of her family enabled her, however, to maintain her priſtine ſplendour. It is ſingular that the deceaſed lady and her huſband exhibited allegations againſt each other in Doctors' Commons, but afterwards renewed their conjugal endearments, and lived together till the death of the latter.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] In the Iſle of Wight, Dr. Buffa, phyſician to his Majeſty's forces, to the widow of William Raybould, eſq. of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickſhire.

At Wincheſter, the Rev. Mr. Eiver, of Kingſclere, to Miſs Mary Jacob.

At Southampton, Mr. Gradidge, butcher, to Miſs Gradidge.

Died.] At Wincheſter, Mr. William Doller, of the White Hart Inn.—Mrs. Dimmock.—Mr. Biggs, one of the regarders of the New Foreſt.

At Lymington, Mrs. Robinſon, landlady of the Anchor and Hope public-houſe.

At Southampton, Miſs Monckton, daughter

ter of the late John Monckton, esq. surgeon, and one of the aldermen of this corporation. — Mr. Fay. — Mrs. Mansell, of the Cross Guns.—Mrs. Smith.—Mrs. North.

Near the Foundling Hospital, London, Thomas Ridding, esq. a most upright man, and respectable lawyer. He had been for upwards of five-and-twenty years town-clerk of this corporation, registrar to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester for the county of Surrey, and a Master in Chancery. In the first office he is succeeded by Thomas Curry, esq. and in the second, by the Hon. Mr. Legge, son of the Earl of Dartmouth — He bore, while living, the best of characters as a husband and a father, and in his professional capacity he had much science and singular moderation. He will be long lamented by a large family, and, with much reason, by the public, which has lost in him a zealous and conscientious servant.

After a painful illness, Mrs. Frances Henckell, a maiden lady, sister of George Henckell, esq. of Austin Friars. She was a person whom no one that was capable of appreciating piety, benevolence, amenity of manners, and pleasantness of conversation, could but esteem and admire. She bore, in the most serene and placid manner, a melancholy disease, which required the utmost patience and resignation. Her charities were numerous; especially towards a school of industry established in this town, to which she has left a handsome legacy.

At Totton, Mrs. Mitchard.

In the Island of Guernsey, after a week's indisposition, brought on by catching a severe cold on guard, Captain O'Brien, of the 67th regiment, a brave and deserving officer, nearly related to the Earl of Inchiquin.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Dart, uncle to the late Dicky Dart, of excentric memory, who was murdered in St. James's-street about three years ago, with circumstances of atrocious barbarity.

J. Drury, esq. who was shortly going out as commissary-general to Barbadoes.—Mr. Beckford, on the Point.—Mr. W. Hicks, master of the Navy Post-office.—Aged 33, Mr. J. Bailey, merchant.—Mr. J. Tate, of the Coal Exchange.

At Westover, in the Isle of Wight, Lord Holmes.

At Newton Valence, Mrs. Knight, late of Barton-farm, near Winchester.

At Swarraton, in an advanced age, Mr. J. House.—Suddenly, as she was stepping into bed, Mrs Dowden, wife of Mr. Dowden, sen. of Weston, in the parish of Mitcheldover.

At Winchester, aged 95, Mrs. M. Lashford, widow of the late Mr. J. Lashford, soap-boiler, &c.—Mr. W. Doller, master of the White-Hart-Inn.

At Hill, Mr. Payne.

At Southampton, Mr. T. Beare, painter and glazier.

At Farnham, Mrs. Shotter, widow.—Mrs. Woodman, widow, of Bedhampton-mill, near Havant.

At Otterburne, Mr. J. Buxey, farmer, and brick-burner.—Mr. Thring.

WILTSHIRE.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mrs. S. Evans, wife of the Rev. J. E. master of the free grammar school.

At Marlborough, Mrs. Dobson, wife of Mr. D. pastry-cook.

At Leighton House, Mr. Phipps, youngest son of T. H. H. Phipps, Esq —Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Mr. S. farmer of Baverstock.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Pococke, of Bishopstone, Wilts, to Miss Browne, of Lockinge, in this county.—Mr. W. Horsnail, of Warfield, in this county, to Miss A. Wilson, of Norwich.

At Lewes, in Sussex, Mr. T. Rickman, late of Maidenhead, to Miss L. Rickman.—Mr. N. Guy, of Hurley, to Miss House, eldest daughter of Mr. H. of Lashbrooke-Farm.

At Workington, Mr. T. Creaker, to Miss Cruttwell.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. S. Cowdery, widow, and teacher at the girl's Charity School in Broad-street, from the time of its original institution in the year 1782.—Mr. D. Bushwell, dealer in bacon.—Mrs. Wild, wife of Mr. Wild, watchmaker, and secretary to the Infants Friend Society ever since the first institution, an office of which she uniformly acquitted herself to the entire satisfaction of all the friends and patrons of that excellent establishment.

At Newbury, in her 35th year Mrs. Lambe, wife of Mr. Lambe, surgeon.—Mr. A. Grove.

At Abingdon, aged 73, the Rev. B. Bowles.

At Old Windsor, Mrs. S. Sills.

At Inkpen, in his 60th year, Mr. F. Durnford.

At Bracknall, in his 84th year, Mr. T. Markham.—In the prime of life, Mrs. Ironmonger, of Beenham, aged 77.—P. Body, Esq. of Shinfield.—Mr. W. Dicker, of Woolhampton.—The Rev. W. Cooke, B. D. rector of Hatford in this county, &c. &c.

At Wallingford, in her 74th year, Mrs. Button.—Mrs. Selwood, of Aldworth.

At Foster-house, near Egham, where he had been confined on account of mental derangement, Mr. Butters, formerly surgeon, of Wokingham.—Aged 80, Mr. T. Thackham, of Arborfield.—Mr. Round, attorney, formerly of Windsor.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Clifton, Mr J. Sayce, only ſon of Mr. Sayce, brewer, of Bath, to Miſs C. Croſs, youngeſt daughter of the late J. Croſs, eſq.

At Briſtol, C. A. Elton, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Sir Abraham Elton, bart. to Miſs Smith, daughter of J. Smith, eſq. merchant. —Mr. M. G. Hawkins, attorney, to Miſs E. Sheppard.

At Portlock, C. Poole, eſq. of Torweſton, Sampford Brett, to Miſs M. Kent.

At Bath, Mr. F. Roſſiter, to Miſs H. Grant.—The Rev. P. Farrer, of Aſhley, Northamptonſhire, to Miſs Andrews.

Died.] At Briſtol, aged 55, Captain W. Engledew, many years in the Guinea trade. —Mrs. Noble, wife of Mr. Alderman Noble. Mrs. Parſons.—Mr. E. S. Smith, youngeſt ſon of Mr. Smith, grocer.—Mr. Wall, ſen. brewer.—Mr. P. Latham, jun. printer, and agent to the London and provincial newſpapers.—Mr. R. Lovell, pin-maker, of Downend.—Aged 77, Mrs. Napier, late of Tintinhull.

At Toulouſe, in France, whither ſhe had gone for the benefit of her health, Mrs. William Coates, of Clifton, near Briſtol.

At Bath, ſuddenly, Mr. Parkinſon, dentiſt, late of Racquet-court, Fleet-ſtreet, London. —Mr. Merrett, wine-merchant.—Mrs. Penny.—Mr. Bailleau, dancing maſter.—Mr. W. Glover, proprietor of the repoſitory in Milſom-ſtreet.—Mrs. Williams, widow of the late Mr. Williamr, attorney, of Aſhton.

At his lodgings, in this city, the Rev. Mr. Hewlett.—In his 21ſt year, Mr. G. F. Parry, ſecond ſon of Dr. Parry.—In his 81ſt year, W Dawſon, eſq—Mr. W. Phillips, coachmaker.—Sir William Manſell, bart. of Ilchoed, Caermarthenſhire.—J. Partridge, eſq. barriſter.—Mrs. A. Horwood, daughter of the late Mr. C. Horwood, ſchoolmaſter, of Briſtol.—Mrs Kirkham, wife of Mr. S. Kirkham, jun.

At Taunton, aged 82, Mrs. De Viſme, widow, late of London.—Aged 85, Mrs. E. Brydges, relict of the late K. Brydges, eſq. of Bedford-ſtreet, Covent-garden, London.

At Stapleton, in her 82d year, Mrs. Shute, widow of the late Rev. H. Shute.

At the Hotwells, Mr. B. Brook, formerly ſilverſmith in Briſtol.—T. Barry, eſq. of Leighlbrook, county of Meath, Ireland.

At Frome, Mr. H. Simpſon.—Miſs Whatley, niece of Mr. Watts.

At Bedminſter, Mrs. Herbert, widow.

At Long Aſhton, Mr. J. Franks, late an accomptant in Briſtol.

At Cathay, Mrs. Newton.

At Long Aſhton, Mr. Francis Aſhton, formerly of London, and a clerk in the Bank of England.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Yerminſter, Mr. E. Hayes, many years maſter of the White Hart inn.

At Dorcheſter, Mr J. Hellier, of Sherbourne, to Miſs Al Hayne.

At Shafton, of a conſumptive diſorder, Mr. E. Buckland, jun one of the coroners of this county.—Suddenly, while drinking a glaſs of liquor, Mr. Smith, farmer, of Motcombe.

At Camborne, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Bennett, principal clerk and agent to W. Harris, eſq. of Roſewarne.

At Porlock, aged 95 years and 10 months, Mrs. M. Day.—At an advanced age, Mr. M. Vincent, farmer, of Alweſton, near Sherbourne.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. C. Loady, ſmith, to Miſs M. A Moffatt, daughter of Mr R. Moffatt, joiner.

At Tiverton, M. B. Baker Bere, Eſq. of Rill-houſe, Morebath, in this county, to Miſs Leigh, youngeſt daughter of the late R. Leigh, Eſq. of Bardon, in Somerſetſhire.

Died.] Miſs Lear, ſiſter to T. Lear, eſq. of Sandwell-houſe.

At Henbury, Mr. W. Pountney, ſurgeon.

At Tothill, near Plymouth, aged 70, I. Guline, eſq.

In London, aged 70, Mr. R. Rennell, merchant of Topſham.

At Exeter, Mrs. Ramſay, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Ramſay.—Aged 93, Mrs. M. Churley, of Affeuline, mother of Mr. G. Churley, conveyancer of Briſtol.

At Plymouth, Lieutenant P. Vaillant, of the navy, only ſon of rear admiral Iſaac Vaillant.—W. T. Miller, junior, ſon of T. Miller, Eſq. agent victualler at this port.

At Sidmouth, Madame Elphinſtone, daughter of the late admiral Kruſe, and widow of the late Sir S. Elphinſtone, of the Ruſſian navy.—The Rev. H. Crowys, L.L.D. rector of Crowys, Morehard.

At Crediton, Mr. W. Brewitt, for 40 years paſt, ſurgeon and apothecary in that town.

At North Stoke, in his 72d year, while ſitting in his chair, after eating a hearty breakfaſt, Mr. Britten, forty years clerk of the pariſh.

At Barley-houſe, in St. Thomas's, aged 17, J. S. Graves, eſq. ſon of Captain Graves, of the royal navy.—Aged 77, Mrs. Kingdon, of Thoverton, mother of Mr. Kingdon, linen-draper, of Exeter.

At Gurrington, near Aſhburton, at a very advanced age, Mr. R. Abraham, ſen.—Aged 21 years and ſome months, Mrs. Holdſworth, wife of A. H Holdworth, eſq. late of Mt. Galpin, Dartmouth.

At Modbury, in the barracks, aged 58, Mr. S. Street, quarter maſter in the regiment of King's Dragoon Guards.

At St. Thomas's, near Exeter, aged 22, Miſs A. Copleſtone, ſecond daughter of the Rev. J. B. Copleſtone, vicar.

At Hooe, Mrs Harris, relict of the late C. Harris, eſq. of Belvue, near Plymouth.

Mr. J. Hatton, carpenter, formerly of Plymouth.

mouth. It is rather a singular circumstance, that this person, about twenty years ago, having a severe attack of the rheumatism in his left arm, was advised to have it ironed with an iron box and a hot heater—and the experiment was actually performed—but it unfortunately proved a very pernicious one, as it ever after occasioned a total lameness on Mr. Hatton's left side

Of an inflammation of the bowels, at the age of 34, Mrs. Milford, wife of Samuel Frederick Milford, Esq of this city, and daughter of the late Joseph Fokett, Esq. of Finsbury-square, London. She possessed a well informed mind, and was endowed with sound good sense, and a solid judgment in a very eminent degree. At her early period of life, she had learned to appreciate this world with such wisdom and justness, as are rarely acquired by protracted age. Though in the perfect enjoyment of all earthly blessings, she was instantly ready to resign them for ever, without a murmur. For moral excellence, in whatever station, she never failed to shew a sincere respect. The suavity of her temper and manners, was the theme of admiration with all who knew her Her firm conviction of the truth of Christianity, and the views of the moral government of the Deity which it affords, together with the heartfelt hope of one day inheriting its promises, shed an habitual serenity and cheerfulness over her life and conversation. In her passage through this stage of existence, she exhibited a bright and attractive pattern of piety, humility, and every Christian virtue In the fulfilment of all the relative obligations, she was ever actuated by the strictest principle, and manifested a high and invariable sense of duty. To the poor she was attentively kind and beneficent. Indeed, her entire disposition was affectionate and benevolent to such a degree, that she seemed to make it the constant rule of her conduct to prefer the pleasure and happiness of others to her own.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Bodmyn, Mr. Cummins, attorney, of Penzance, to Miss L. Edyvean.

At Broadwinch, the Rev F. Bedford, of Petherwon, in this county, to Miss M. A. Whitter.

At St. Minver, Mr. S. E. Martyn, of St. Columb Minor, to Miss Symonds.

Died.] At Truro, Mr. B. Magor, assayer of copper ore, under the Cheedle Co. &c.

WALES.

In the formation of the Carmarthenshire rail-road, 4 crops of valuable stone-coal have been lately discovered, besides several others of inferior quality, the course of which was totally unknown before to the respective land owners and occupiers; a very promising vein of lead ore has been likewise discovered, on the same occasion, on the royalty of Mynydd Maur, an appurtenance (or supposed to be so) of the proprietor of the Golden-Grove estate.

Died.] Philip Yorke, Esq. of Erthig in Denbighshire. He was a gentleman of superior endowments, and the most benevolent disposition.—His hospitality, friendliness, and charity, made the ample fortune he inherited a common benefit; whilst the peculiar mildness and suavity of his manners, endeared him to his relatives, and to every one who had the honour of his acquaintance. He loved his country and the constitution of its government, from a conviction of their excellence; and what he loved he was always ready to support, both in his public and private capacity; although constitutional diffidence would not allow him to speak in the House of Commons, where he sat as burgess for Helstone and Grantham. But Mr. Yorke had a cultivated as well as benevolent mind; being well versed in most branches of polite literature; which an accurate and retentive memory enabled him to apply with great advantage. Of late years, he turned his attention a good deal to Welsh history and genealogy, in which, from the specimen given in his Royal Tribes of Wales, he appears to have made great progress. This study, rather dry in itself, was, in his hand, enlivened by a variety of authentic and entertaining anecdotes, many of which had escaped preceding historians He had collected materials for a longer work of the same kind, which it is hoped, will hereafter see the light. His taste for natural beauties was very correct; the pleasure-grounds of Erthig are a decided proof of it. Of a character so respectable and amiable throughout, one of the most distinguishing traits was his talent for conversation. Few equalled him here. Whatever he advanced arose naturally from the occasion; and was expressed in such a happy manner and choice of words, as made him the very life and delight of society. Such was Philip Yorke! and so long as affection and gratitude retain their influence, so long will his memory be cherished by those who had an opportunity of knowing his worth.

SCOTLAND.

At Holyrood-house, in Edinburgh, James Hamilton, esq. eldest son of the late Lord A. H. and first cousin to the present Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.

At Aberdeen, in her 85th year, Mrs R. Ogilvie, widow of the late Hon. John Forbes, of Pitsligo.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. J. Stewart, minister of Greenlaw.

Married.] At Fintray-house, R. Wallace, esq. to Miss M. Forbes, daughter of Sir W. Forbes, bart. of Craigievar.

At Dundas Castle, Sir William Pulteney, bart. of Westerhall, to Mrs. Stuart, widow of the late And. Stuart, esq. of Castlemilk and Torrance.

At Edinburgh, W. Birkmyre, esq. ensign in the Renfrewshire militia, to Miss Rutherford, only daughter of W. Rutherford, esq. of Estbank.

Died.]

DIED.] At St. Andrew's, Wm. Baron, professor of belles-lettres and logic in that university.

In St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh, Mrs. Robertson, relict of the late Lieutenant-general James Robertson, of Newbegging, Fifeshire, late colonel of the 19th regiment of foot, and the last British governor of New York, in America.

January 7th. At Edinburgh, John Walker, M. D. Minister of Collington, Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, and as a Naturalist, a Divine, an academical Teacher, an industrious inquirer in Philosophy, and a bold and original thinker, indisputably, one of the most eminent persons of the present age.—Dr. Walker was born at Edinburgh, about the year 1732. He was educated at its principal school, and afterwards, under the learned and ingenious Professors who then taught in its University. His professional destination was for the Church: and in proficiency in theological studies, he was excelled by no young man of that time. He studied, also, medicine, chemistry, natural philosophy, and especially botany, that most engaging branch of natural history, with extraordinary fondness and success. As he grew up to manhood, his time was divided between the prosecution of his own studies, and the education of several young gentlemen who were successively intrusted to his care; till he was admitted to holy orders, and became Minister of the parish of Glencross, at about six miles distance from Edinburgh.—He was, at this period of his life, already an ardent votary of natural history, and a faithful disciple of the school of Linnæus. The natural history of Scotland had hitherto been but very little explored; so that he found it easy to enrich the science with a multitude of new discoveries. His residence at the *manse* or parsonage-house of Glencross, was, on account of the state of the surrounding country, exceedingly favourable to his pursuits, as a naturalist: and he was ever assiduous to make his skill in natural history subservient to the improvement of rural economy, and the common arts of life. He took great delight, also, in examining all the practices of rural economy, in applying to their improvement the principles of common sense and philosophy, and in acting in the warm spirit of that sentiment beautifully ascribed by Virgil, to himself and Augustus, in the words—*mecum miseratus agrestes.*—A character like this, was at that time, somewhat uncommon among the clergy of Scotland. Both the clergy and the nobility and gentry had, however, discernment and taste, to do justice to its dignity and importance. Dr Walker, that he might have opportunity to examine the natural history of the Western Highlands, and the Hebudæ Isles, as well as to observe the domestic economy of the inhabitants, and to inspect their moral, intellectual, and religious condition, was sent, in the year 1767 or 1768, on a very honourable mission into those parts, at the expence of the Scottish Society for propagating Christian Knowledge. In the course of his journey, he made many discoveries in natural history And the report which he communicated to the Society upon his return, gave the first hints of almost all the improvements, by which the cultivation of those parts of North Britain, and the condition and character of their inhabitants, have been since so very much ameliorated.—The late Earl of Hopeton, with a discrimination of merit, which does honour to his Lordship's memory, presented him to the living of Moffat; a pleasant village, which has been long famous for its springs of sulphurated and chalybeate waters, and is much frequented as a watering-place. Adjacent to this situation, are the mines of Leadhills and Wanlockhead, and that whole range of mountains which intersects the south of Scotland almost from East to West, and has been celebrated for its precious mineral stores by the ancient historians of the country. Dr. Walker explored, with unwearied diligence, the mineralogy of these mountains; examined the indigenous botany of the district; cultivated, with great taste and skill, a curious botanic garden; and made a large and valuable collection of specimens in all the different branches of natural history; while his courteous, attentive manners, and his conversation, polished, various, lively, rich in anecdote, rich in strong sense and philosophy, witty without impertinence, and eloquent without affectation or studied effort, was, at the same time the principal charm of Moffat, to all the elegant, and enlightened persons who resorted to it.—Upon the death of Dr. Ramsay, he was invited to the office of Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh. To render that appointment more eligible to him, he was, soon after, translated from Moffat to the parish of Collington, in the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh. For the space of about seventeen years, he continued to deliver, in the University, a series of lectures, the most beautifully scientific in arrangement, the most accurate and multifarious in facts, the most ingenious and judicious in theory, the best illustrated by a display of specimens, the most eminently characterized by a clear, neat, manly, unaffected propriety of composition, of any lectures in physical science, that the writer of these particulars has ever had the fortune to hear. He read, also, a course of Lectures on Agriculture and Rural Economy, at which many of the landholders and farmers of the environs of Edinburgh attended, with great eagerness and respect He instituted a Farmers' Society for the Improvement of Agricultural Knowledge. He was the founder of the Society for the Improvement of the Science of Natural History at Edinburgh.

He

He made continual additions of great value to his collections of dried plants, and other specimens of Natural History. He held a correspondence with all the most eminent Naturalists in Europe, and received the visits of every ingenious foreigner of distinction who came to Edinburgh. He was constant and vigilant in the discharge of his duties as a Clergyman; and, in respect to his merits, he had the honour of being, one year, chosen to preside as Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church; the highest professional distinction that a Clergyman can receive in Scotland.—He published some Elementary Abstracts for the use of his students, an occasional Sermon or two, several Papers relative to the improvement of the Highlands, and various communications to the Society of Antiquaries in London, the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and other learned and scientific bodies. In the first volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, is a Paper of his, on the Motion of the Sap in Plants, which I remember to have heard the late illustrious Dr. William Robertson declare, that he had read with extraordinary interest and amusement, and praise very highly both for the ingenuity of the experiments and the elegant propriety of the composition. Dr. Walker's conversation was unrivalled, in its power of lively amusement, in various instruction, in the rich display of vigorous and original energies of mind. Temperance and elegant neatness presided at his table, whenever he entertained a few of his friends. Those who remember his conversations in his own house, after supper, will ardently exclaim—*O noctes, cœnæque Deûm!* He had the misfortune to lose the use of sight some years before his death. He married Miss Wauchope, an excellent and accomplished lady, of one of the best families in Scotland, but died without children. He was a member of many learned Societies at home and abroad. He has undoubtedly left some very valuable manuscripts, and a large and precious collection of Specimens of Natural History.

IRELAND.

Lately, three boats laden with provisions, arrived at the Grand Canal Harbour, in James's-street, Dublin, from Carrick-on-Shannon, in the county of Leitrim. In this passage they had to pass through sixty-five miles of that part of the river Shannon, which is called the Great Shannon, above Banagher, and likewise through sixty-one miles of the Grand Canal. These are the first vessels that ever arrived in Dublin, after a mediterranean voyage through the heart of the kingdom, by the above grand communications. There are now upwards of one hundred miles of the Shannon open for navigation, from Banagher, through the city of Limerick, to the Atlantic ocean—so that Ireland may now boast of having upwards of one hundred and sixty miles of internal river navigation, communicating with the Capital, near the centre, by means of the above 61 miles of the Grand Canal.

Died] On Summer-hill, Dublin, after a few hours illness, Mrs. Beresford, wife of Counsellor Beresford.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Geneva, on the 20th of November, 1803, aged 80 years, George Louis Le Sage, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, Corresponding Member of the late Academy of Sciences, at Paris, and associate of some other learned bodies. The lovers of Science who were favoured with his acquaintance, will regret that in the course of a long and studious life, scarcely a single fruit of his labours was given to the world. During part of his life the business of educating youth, and afterwards the irksomeness which he felt in preparing his ideas for the public eye, joined to his natural timidity, prevented him from finishing several works that had long employed his thoughts; but the character of his mind was universally allowed to be at the same time just and ingenious, luminous and profound, learned and original. His attention was occupied through life with an original theory on Gravitation, and an ideal mechanism, by which he explained its laws. This system he unfolded in a short paper which he presented to the Berlin Academy; and it was published in the Memoirs of that learned body, under the title of the Newtonian Lucretius. In his private life he was truly a philosopher, simple, modest, and inoffensive; zealous in doing all the good within his reach, and particularly kind in assisting the studies of those young men who were worthy of this distinction. His conversation was a constant source of instruction for those who would use it, and were able to follow the peculiar train of his ideas which he did not willingly break through; it was, besides, enlivened by an interesting simplicity of expression, and a pleasantry peculiarly his own. It is much to be wished that a part at least of his manuscripts may be left in a state fit for publication, that the world may not entirely lose the fruits of a long life spent in philosophical enquiry.

Killed, at the re-taking of the Lord Nelson Indiaman, by a shot from the Bellone French privateer, near Ferrol, off the North-west coast of Spain, Lieutenant colonel M'Gregor Murray. He was one of the heads of the antient, unfortunate house of M'Gregor; and, about 30 years ago, went out to India in the capacity of surgeon's mate. On his passage he was insulted by one of the officers of the ship, to whom, after his arrival in India, he sent a challenge, which the other did not think proper to accept. The Government, however, seeing that he was a young man of spirit, offered him a commission in their service, which he accepted,

accepted, and, by his merit, rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. For many years he held the lucrative employment of adjutant-general to the forces in India; and is supposed to have accumulated a fortune of not less than 200,000l. As he has left no legitimate issue, the greater part of this sum will go to his eldest brother, Sir John M'Gregor Murray, bart. of Laurie, in Perthshire. The shock which the news of the aforesaid melancholy event must give to the relatives, and more especially to the two brothers, of the unfortunate gentleman deceased, (who expected to have spent, in happiness, the remainder of his days with them in his native land) may be more easily conceived than described. What must add to their grief on the present occasion is, that, between four and five years ago, the Colonel had returned from India with an intention of retiring from service; but, finding his health not so good in Britain as in Bengal, he went out again, in the Autumn of the year 1800, in hopes of being better seasoned for his native climate at his second return. The eldest brother (the Baronet) has the rank of Colonel in the East India Company's service, and, having been bred to the law, filled, for several years, with credit to himself, the high and important station of a Judge in India. The other, Alexander, is at present Colonel of the regiment of Royal Highland Edinburgh Volunteers.

At Versailles, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, Francis Dezoteux, formerly consulting surgeon of Camps and Armies of the French King, and Knight of the Order of St. Michael. He was one of those enlightened Physicians to whom France was indebted for the introduction of the Inoculation of the Small-pox. Dezoteux was successively Surgeon to the Field-hospitals of the army of Flanders; Surgeon Major of the regiment du Roi; Inspector of Military Hospitals, and Physician to the Invalids at Versailles. His whole life was devoted to the cause of humanity. He made several journeys to London, in order to increase and perfectionate his knowledge in the art of Inoculation; the first experiments with which he made at Nancy, and at Passy, in the neighbourhood of Paris; and was obliged to carry on a celebrated process against the Parliament of Besançon, which had declared against Inoculation. During the storms of the Revolution, he lost his whole fortune: but his poverty did not deprive him either of the gratitude of his country, or of the attachment of his friends.

On the 24th of August, at Milan, the Abbate Fontana, one of the most celebrated Naturalists of Europe.

In March, at Goa, in the East Indies, Lieutenant-col. Robert Ker, in the East India Company's service.

At Rome, in his 51st year, the Portuguese Embassador, Alexander de Souzae Holstein.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IT now appears, by accounts from Bergen, in Norway, that the late embargo upon ships bound with cargoes of merchandize for the North Seas, was a seasonable measure of no small commercial utility. A small squadron of Dutch gun-brigs had escaped into those seas to intercept our trade at the time when, on account of the immediately previous interruption of the winter, the number of the cargoes sent to the northern parts of the Continent is the greatest. Government appears to have had timely intelligence of that expedition. The embargo, imposed at the very proper moment, has probably saved to the value of several hundred thousand pounds, to our merchants.

Sixty Vessels laden with timber had been cut out of the ice at Bergen, on the 10th of February; and were then to sail within ten days.

The London Dock Company have agreed to add, by a new subscription, 360,000l. sterling to their former capital of 1,200,000l. With this addition, the works, comprehending the dock and warehouses, will be completed in summer.

The prices of cattle and of leather were sensibly lower than they had lately before been, at last Bristol fair. They decline, in general, over the country.

The coinage of money in Great Britain, amounted, in the reign of Queen Anne, only to two millions sterling. That of the reign of George the First, was eight millions. That of the much longer reign of George the Second, amounted but to eleven millions. In the reign of his present Majesty, money has been coined to the value of sixty-four millions sterling: and of this, thirty-two millions within these last twenty years.

A number of tons of dollars have been sent down to Birmingham by the Canal, to be converted into crown-pieces, at least to receive the same impressions by the machinery of Mr. Boulton. This measure will tend to prevent the circulation of counterfeits; as the effect of Mr. Boulton's machinery cannot be easily imitated by any secret apparatus; and as no counterfeits executed abroad will be submitted to the new impression. But we much fear that the scarcity of silver will not entirely cease, till a happy change in the situation of the country shall make it eligible to remove the restriction by which the Bank of England is now prohibited from making its payments in money. It is, indeed, true, that the rate at which these dollar-crowns are to pass in circulation is such, as to leave small temptation to export, or melt them down, as bullion.

In

In the year 1800, were ſold in Cornwall, Copper-ores to the quantity of

55,972 Tons, 12 Cwt. and 2 Qrs.	for	£.557,463	8s.	3d.
1801—57,198 Tons, ...	for	471,872	8	6
1802—53,364 Tons, ...	for	447,843	14	0
1803—61,312 Tons, ...	for	53,667	10	0

The Directors of the Eaſt India Company have hired eight extra-ſhips, bearing, in all, 4638 tons, for the outward voyage of the preſent ſeaſon.

The dollars now in currency weigh 402 grains. The proper weight of the crown-piece, is 464 grains.

The land-holders in Eſſex and the counties adjacent have had meetings to conſider of petitioning Parliament againſt the Corn-laws, as, in a ſeaſon like the preſent, they are oppreſſive to Agriculture.

It has been eſtimated, that the diminution in the price of bread, for the preſent year, in compariſon with what it coſt in the late years of ſcarcity, is equal to an abatement of taxes and public expences in general, to the amount of thirty millions annually.

Iriſh meſs-beef, Dutch and Iriſh butter, wheat, and ſeveral other ſorts of ſtore-proviſions, have fallen in price in the London markets, in the courſe of laſt month. The prices of beans, peas, oats, and barley, have lately riſen. Iriſh ſalt pork is now ten ſhillings an cwt. lower than it was on the 21ſt of February.

Red and yellow bark, by a riſe in price of from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a pound, are now, the former at 11s. 6d. the latter at 14s 6d. per lib. Cotton of Berbice, which was on the 21ſt of February, at 1s. 11½d. per lbi. is at 4s. a lib. Jamaica chipped logwood has riſen from 24l. to 25l. per ton.—Sugars have had, in general, a riſe, in ſome inſtances, to the amount of one-eighth of the whole price.—The riſe in the price of coffee has been alſo conſiderable: the beſt Weſt India coffee is at the high rate of 7l. 10s. a cwt. Weſt India goods in general may probably continue to riſe, while the ſpring cargoes are made up for the North of Europe, and till there ſhall be new arrivals from Jamaica, and the other iſles, in this country.

The Bank of Ireland iſſued notes in 1802, to the amount of 2,600,000l. Its iſſue of notes in 1803, was the value of 2,911,000l. ſterling.

The foreign goods imported into Ireland, and then re-exported, are of the total value of 300,000l. One-half of this re-exportation, or to the value of 150,000l. ſterling, is to Great Britain.

American goods have not, in general, varied materially in price, ſince February.

Teas are, in general, higher than they were in the end of laſt month. India ſugars, ſaltpetre, and various other Eaſt India goods, have alſo riſen in price.

Seeds for ſowing naturally riſe in price, as the time for uſing them advances.

From ſome merchants and manufacturers from the country, we hear warm and teſty complaints; while others ſpeak of large orders, and plentiful remittances. In general, however, the condition of our trade and manufactures may be conſidered as flouriſhing. Goods from the Baltic may be expected to fall in price, as the ſeaſon ſhall advance, and the fleets arrive from that quarter.

The late communications in Parliament, relative to the ſtate of the exchange between Great Britain and Ireland, ſeem to have had a beneficial effect. The exchange between the two countries has ſince fallen to 16½ per cent. by which, allowance being made for the difference of the monies, Ireland ſuffers only about 8 per cent. loſs.

Our 3 per cents. conſols are at 56⅝; bank ſtock at 156; Navy 5 per cents. at 89⅞.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE greateſt part of the preſent month has been favourable for the different operations of huſbandry, and of courſe much field-work has been performed in the more ſouthern parts of the Iſland; but in the northern diſtricts, the weather has been more ſevere, and conſequently a much leſs progreſs made in the buſineſs of ploughing. The wheats in general look well and healthy. Thoſe of the later ſowings have come forward in a very favourable manner during this month. The price of grain is much the ſame as in our laſt:—The average price of Wheat throughout England and Wales is 50s. Rye, 32s. 10d. Barley, 23s. Oats, 20s 2d. Beans, 33s 6d. Peas, 35s 4d.

Potatoes are unuſually dear for the ſtate of the ſeaſon.

Though the ſeaſon has been ſo very open, the prices of both lean and fat ſtock keep up. In Smithfield market, Beef yields from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d. Mutton, 5s. to 5s. 8d. Veal, 5s. to 5s. 6d. Pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. In Newgate and Leadenhall markets, Beef yields from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. Mutton, 4s. to 4s. 8d. Veal, 4s. 6d. to 6s. Pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.

Hay and Straw. In St. James's market, the average price is from 4l. to 5l. 12s. Straw, 1l. 13s. to 1l. 19s. At Whitechapel, Hay yields from 4l. to 5l. 10s. Clover, 5l. to 6l. 8s. Straw, 1l. 12s. to 1l. 18s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from February 25, to March 24, incluſive, two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.			*Thermometer.*		
Higheſt 30.00.	Feb. 26.	Wind N.E.	Higheſt 63°	March 17.	Wind S.
Loweſt 29.38.	March 4.	Wind N.E.	Loweſt 24°	Feb. 26 and 3 days in March	N.E.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours.	33 hundredths of an inch.	Between the middle of the day on the 2d inſt. and the ſame hour on the 3d, the Mercury fell from 29.85. to 29.52.	Greateſt variation in 24 hours.	31°	On the 17th inſt. the thermometer was as high as 63°, and on the 18th, at two o'clock, it was not higher than the freezing point, or 32°.

The quantity of rain fallen ſince our laſt report is equal to 4.15 inches in depth.

The laſt month may be divided into three diſtinct periods, with regard to the temperature of the atmoſphere. The firſt eight or nine days it was very cold; from the fourth to the ſeventeenth, incluſive, it gradually increaſed in heat, till, as we have noted above, the thermometer, on the laſt of thoſe days, was as high as 63°, at which point, or nearly ſo, it remained between two and three hours; from the ſeventeenth till within the laſt day it has been exceedingly ſevere, during which the temperature has two or three times been ſeven or eight degrees below the freezing-point, and on ſome of the days it has never once been higher than 32° or 33°.

The wind, in the cold parts of the month, has blown from the N. E. and in the warmer days it has been W.S.W. Snow and hail, in ſmall quantities, have fallen three or four days.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The ſeveral communications, with the after-mentioned ſignatures, do not ſuit the plan of our Miſcellany.

Monitor Modeſtus.—(A. C.—B. C. &c.)—N. N.—A Conſtant Reader.—Detector.—B. F. E****.—S. H. T.—D. U.—(A. S.—W.)—A Highlander.—S. R. N.—P. I.—O.—Naſica.—Publicus.—R. Jones.—J. D.—J. Larwood.—An Admiring Reader.—An Officer.—J. C—d.—A Trinitarian Immaterialiſt.—Philomelas.—Enquirer.—Auditor.—R. Sewell.—R. W.—T. C.—C. T.—A Britiſh Volunteer.—Volti.—W. Lea.—W. F.—W. H. W.—Cato.—Heranio.—T. Boole.—H. S.—Orſon.—R. D.—W. D.—S. Whitchurch.—G. L. E. Nottingham.—J. S. C. (Tale)—A Reader.—S.—Alban.—S. Whitchurch.—A Civil Volunteer.—A. Z.—F. W. D.—Vigornienſis.—P. M. James.—W. B. on Banger Ferry.—J. T. J. S.—J. R.—W. N.

The Deſcription of late Deirg.—Thoughts on the Volunteer Corps.—The Poem on the Mammoth, are inadmiſſible.

We cannot pledge ourſelves to inſert Vida's Game at Cheſs till we have ſeen it.

ERRATA.

In the plate of the Meteor, in No. 111, for *November* 6, read *November* 13.

In page 229, of this Number, line 12, inſtead of "the *three* ſummits or higheſt levels, viz. through, &c." ſhould be "the *two* ſummits or higheſt levels, viz. through the tunnel at Braunſtone, and through the deep cutting at Bulborne on the Chalk-hills near Tring, have both experienced the want of water even for the limited trade that has yet been carried on; the water on the third ſummit, viz. through the intended tunnel at Bliſworth, has not yet been proved by experience, equal to the waſte of locking down at Stoke-Bruerne."

In line 28, ſame page, inſtead of "to preſerve water for the *Bliſworth ſummit*," read, "to preſerve water for the *very long and leaky level ſouth of Walverton*."